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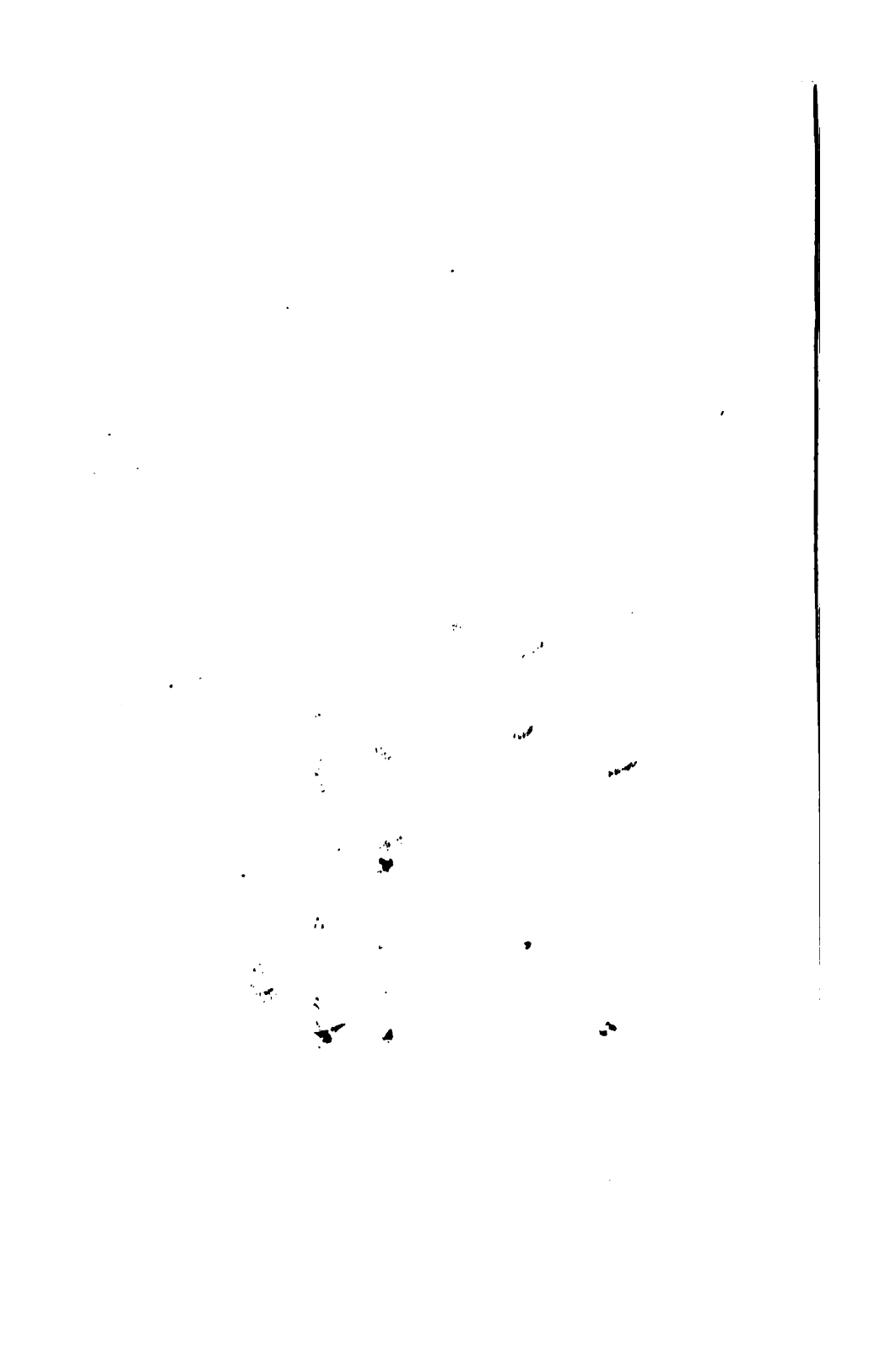
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## Voters and their Registration.



# VOTERS and their REGISTRATION

COMPRISING

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1884

(48 VICT. CH. 3),

THE REGISTRATION ACT, 1885

(48 VICT. CH. 15),

THE REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS ACT, 1885

(48 & 49 VICT. CH. 23),

AND

THE MEDICAL RELIEF DISQUALIFICATION REMOVAL ACT, 1885

(48 & 49 VICT. CH. 46).

With Notes and Index.

BY

JOHN JAMES HEATH SAINT, Esq., B.A.,

*Of the Inner Temple and Midland Circuit, Barrister-at-Law,  
Recorder of Leicester,*

*Author of "Saint's Registration Cases."*



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## INTRODUCTORY NOTICE.

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THE prospective addition of two million voters to the register and other newly enacted changes in electoral law, suggest the opportuneness of publishing in a compendious form (with Notes and Index) the Statutes by virtue of which that addition and those changes are about to take effect.

This increase in the electorate will mainly result from the extension (by sect. 2 of the Representation of the People Act, 1884,) to county occupiers of the household and lodger qualifications conferred on parliamentary boroughs by the Representation of the People Act, 1867; it will also be due in a lesser degree to the "service" franchise created by sect. 3 of the Representation of the People Act, 1884, and to the assimilation of the occupation qualification in counties and boroughs under sect. 5 of that Act.

Some important alterations of the franchise in the direction of limitation are enacted by sect. 4, and are referred to at some length in the notes (*d*) and (*e*) to that section, *post*, pp. 3, 4.

The deficiency of modern legislation in the matter of providing adequate machinery for the guidance of overseers in their performance of the duties of registration has (in so far as the new Registration Act is concerned) been met by the enactment of Precepts,

Instructions, and Forms, which appear to be deserving of praise in respect of their general accuracy and precision. Those relating to counties will be found in Schedule 2 of the Registration Act, 1885, and those relating to boroughs in Schedule 3 of that Act.

It being considered that a table of the several franchises might prove useful to persons inexperienced in the work of registration, such table has been inserted; see *post*, p. xi.

As this Work is designed principally for use in England, the Author has for the most part refrained from annotating enactments relating exclusively to Scotland and Ireland. He has, however, included in the index references to enactments affecting those parts of the United Kingdom.

The Author does not profess to give the law of the Franchise and Registration in its entirety, but he trusts that the following pages may prove useful in indicating with sufficient clearness the changes effected in that law by the recent statutes.

In conclusion, the Author desires to acknowledge the valuable suggestions of his friends, MR. O. J. WILLIAMSON, of Lincoln's Inn, and MR. F. J. COLTMAN, of the North Eastern Circuit, and Editor of *Coltman's Registration Cases*.

J. J. H. S.

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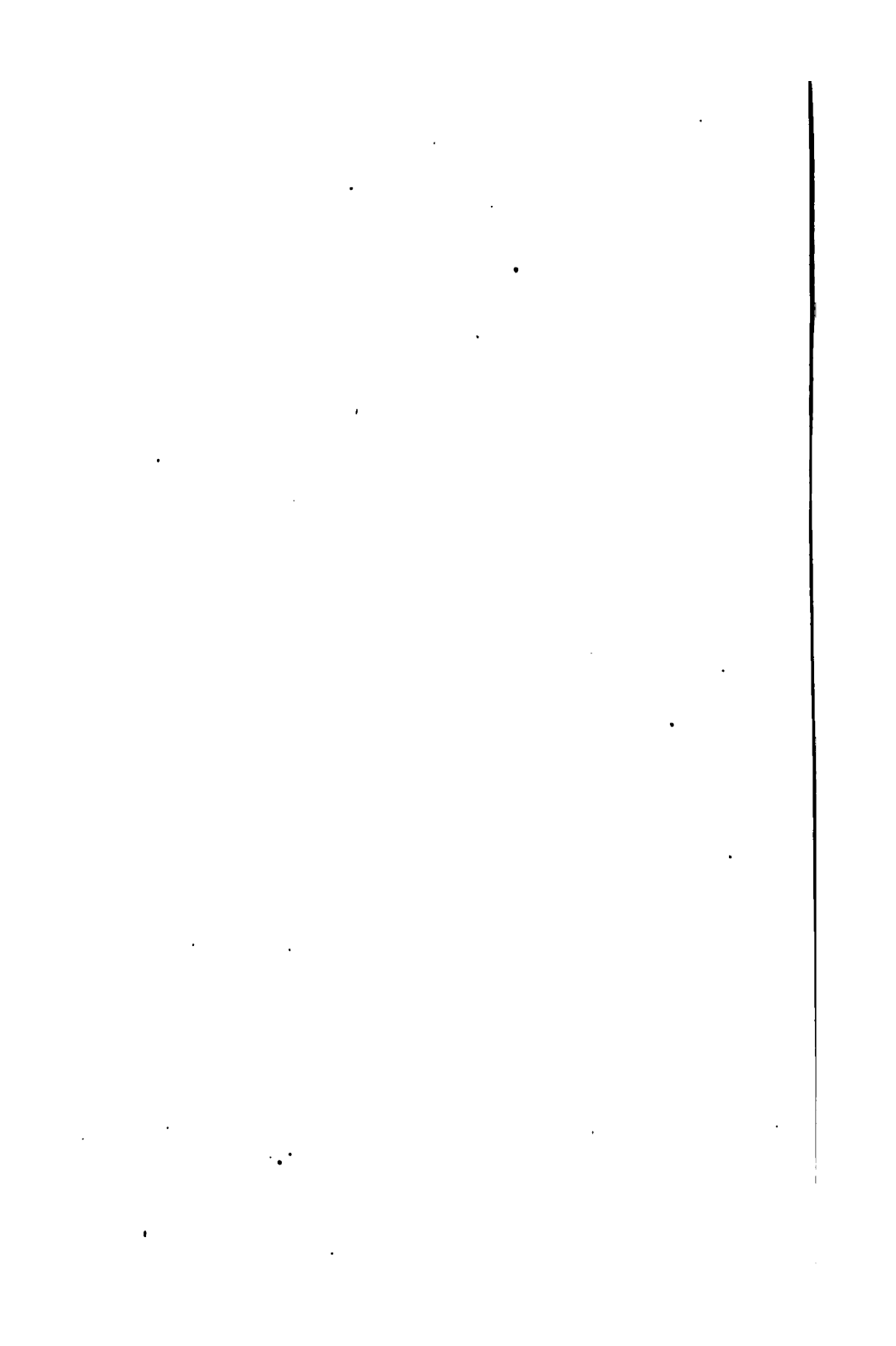
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Colt. Reg. Cas. ....	Coltman's Registration Cases.
Hop. & Colt. ....	Hopwood & Coltman's Registration Cases.
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L. R., App. Cas. H. L. (E.) ..	Law Reports, Appeal Cases, House of Lords (England).
Lutw. ....	Lutwyche's Registration Cases.
M. & G. ....	Manning & Granger's Reports.
Saint's Reg. Cas. ....	Saint's Registration Cases.

## TABLE OF FRANCHISES.



*Voters in respect of the COUNTY FRANCHISE may be divided into the following Classes (a):—*

1. Owners (*b*) in fee simple or fee tail of lands or tenements (except rent-charges in respect of which the owner was not registered prior to the 6th of December, 1884,) of the clear yearly value of forty shillings, if in actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits for six calendar months next previous to the 15th of July in the year of registration.

2. Persons having a life interest in lands or tenements of freehold tenure (except rent-charges in respect of which the life tenant was not registered prior to the 6th of December, 1884,) of the clear yearly value of forty shillings, provided the tenant for life occupies the premises, or was seised of them on the 7th of June, 1832, or, having acquired them after that date, has acquired them by marriage, marriage settlement, devise, or promotion to a benefice or office. Where such conditions have not been

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(*a*) The first five classes constitute "ownership voters" within the meaning of sect. 19 of the Registration Act, 1885; the four remaining classes constitute "occupation voters" within that section.

(*b*) One only can vote in respect of a single tenement.

fulfilled, the clear yearly value of the premises must be 5*l.* (c).

The required period of actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits is the same as in Class 1, *ante*, p. xi.

3. Persons seised of lands or tenements, of any tenure whatever, for any estate not less than life, of the clear yearly value of 5*l.* The required period of actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits is the same as in Class 1, *ante*, p. xi.

4. Lessees of lands or tenements, of whatever tenure, for the residue of a term originally created for a period of sixty years, such lands or tenements being of the clear yearly value of 5*l.* The required period of actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits is twelve calendar months next previous to the 15th of July in the year of registration.

This class and the following (Class 5) include sub-lessees if in actual occupation of the premises (*d*).

(c) It is remarkable that whereas for a county a 5*l.* freeholder for life has a vote, in a city or town being a county of itself a freeholder for life must have the value of 10*l.* to qualify him; compare sect. 18 of 2 Will. 4, c. 45, with sect. 5 of 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102; and see Davis on Registration, 2nd ed. on p. 201.

(d) It has been supposed that the proviso in sect. 20 of the Reform Act, 1832 (excluding the sub-lessee of a term of sixty or twenty years from a vote unless in actual occupation), not having been repeated in the Representation of the People Act, 1867, sub-lessees are relieved from the need of occupation as a condition of their being registered to vote. This view is expressed in an article by Sir William Anson on "The Franchise Bill" in the "Law Quarterly Review" of January, 1885. But the better opinion, in the judgment of

5. Lessees of lands or tenements, of whatever tenure, for the residue of a term originally created for a period of twenty years, such lands or tenements being of the clear yearly value of 50%.

The required period of actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits is the same as in Class 4, *ante*, p. xii.

6. Occupiers of land or tenement of the clear yearly value of 10%.

For the conditions of the acquirement of this franchise, see Form of Precept of the Clerk of the Peace to the Overseers, Schedule 2, Part 1 (paragraph 6), of the Registration Act, 1855, *post*, p. 62.

7. Inhabitant occupiers of dwelling-houses.

For the conditions of the acquirement of this franchise, see Form of Precept of the Clerk of the Peace to the Overseers, Schedule 2, Part 1 (paragraph 7), of the Registration Act, 1855, *post*, pp. 62, 63.

8. 50% rental voters.

For the conditions of this franchise, see Form of Precept of the Clerk of the Peace to the Overseers, Schedule 2, Part 1 (paragraph 5), of the Registration Act, 1855, *post*, p. 61.

[As to this class of voters, see sect. 11 of the Registration Act, 1855, *post*, p. 49.]

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the writer, is that upon which the statement in the text is based, viz. that, regard being had to sects. 56 and 59 of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, the proviso in sect. 20 of the Reform Act, 1832, ought to be read into sect. 5 of the later Act; see per Brett, J., in *Chorlton v. Stretford*, L. R., 7 C. P. 201; 1 Hop. & Colt. 717; 41 L. J., C. P. 33.

9. Lodgers in apartments of the clear yearly value of 10*l*.

For the conditions of the acquirement of this franchise, see Form of Precept of the Clerk of the Peace to the Overseers, Schedule 2, Part 1 (paragraph 8), of the Registration Act, 1885, *post*, pp. 63, 64.

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*Voters in respect of the BOROUGH FRANCHISE may be divided into the following Classes (e):—*

1. Occupiers of land or tenement of the clear yearly value of 10*l*.

For the conditions of the acquirement of this franchise, see Form of Precept of the Town Clerk to the Overseers, Schedule 3, Part 1 (paragraph 4), of the Registration Act, 1885, *post*, pp. 102, 103.

2. Inhabitant occupiers of dwelling-houses.

For the conditions of the acquirement of this franchise, see Form of Precept of the Town Clerk to the Overseers, Schedule 3, Part 1 (paragraph 5) of the Registration Act, 1885, *post*, pp. 103, 104.

3. Lodgers in apartments of the clear yearly value of 10*l*.

For the conditions of the acquirement of this franchise, see Form of Precept of the Town Clerk to the

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(e) The first three classes constitute "occupation voters" within the meaning of sect. 19 of the Registration Act, 1885.

Overseers, Schedule 3, Part 1 (paragraph 6), of the Registration Act, 1885, *post*, pp. 104, 105.

4. Possessors of rights reserved by sections 31 and 33 of 2 Will. 4, c. 45.

For the conditions of this franchise, see the last-mentioned enactments (the 15th being substituted for the 31st of July as the period of qualification), and Form of Precept of the Town Clerk to the Overseers, Schedule 3, Part 1 (paragraph 7), of the Registration Act, 1885, *post*, p. 105.

5. Possessors of rights reserved by sect. 32 of 2 Will. 4, c. 45.

For the conditions of this franchise, see the last-mentioned section (the 15th being substituted for the 31st of July as the period of qualification).

Every parliamentary voter (both in counties and boroughs) must be a man of full age (*f*), and not subject to any legal incapacity, and must not at any time during the twelve months immediately preceding the 15th of July in the year of registration have received any parochial relief (*g*).

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(*f*) It seems to have been considered by some of the learned writers on electoral law that a voter must, for the purposes of registration, have attained his majority by the 15th of July; this, it is submitted, is an error. A comparison of sect. 7 of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, with sect. 28 (sub-sect. 7) of that Act, suggests the conclusion, that whereas the "period of qualification" must be computed by reference to the 15th of July, a man's electoral capacity in respect of status (*e. g.*, the coming of age) need not be complete until the 31st. See *post*, pp. 49, 50, note.

(*g*) Parochial relief does not (in relation to the parliamentary or municipal franchise) include medical or surgical assistance at the expense of the poor rate; see p. 274.



Voters in respect of the municipal franchise (or burgesses) consist of one class only.

For the conditions of the acquirement of this franchise, see Form of Precept of the Town Clerk to the Overseers, Schedule 3, Part 1 (paragraph 8), of the Registration Act, 1885, *post*, pp. 105, 106.

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### ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

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Page 10, line 1.—*Read after* “dwelling.” “And the same section provides that ‘where an occupier is entitled to the sole and exclusive use of any part of a house, that part shall not be deemed to be occupied otherwise than separately by reason only that the occupier is entitled to the joint use of some other part.’”

Page 24, sect. 13.—The date specified in this proviso is altered by sect. 31 of the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885.

Page 36, line 1.—The reference (*e*) should have been prefixed to the note on this page.

Page 38, line 14.—*For* “County Voters Act, 1865,” *read* “County Voters Registration Act, 1865.”

Page 132, in first line of note.—*For* “Nos. 2 and 4” *read* “Nos. 1 to 4.”

# Voters and their Registration.

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## REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1884.

[48 VICT. c. 3.]

*An Act to amend the Law relating to the Representation of the People of the United Kingdom.*

[6th December, 1884.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

### *Preliminary.*

1. This act may be cited as the Representation of the People Act, 1884. Short title of act.

### *Extension of the Household and Lodger Franchise.*

2. A uniform household franchise and a uniform lodger franchise at elections shall be established in all counties and boroughs throughout the United Kingdom, and every man possessed of a household qualification (a) or a lodger qualification (a) shall, if the qualifying premises be situate in a county in England or Scotland, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote at an election

Uniform household and lodger franchise.

s.

B

/ d

*Representation of the People Act, 1884.*

**Sect. 2.** for such county, and if the qualifying premises be situate in a county or borough in Ireland, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote at an election for such county or borough.

(a) As to the meanings respectively of the expressions "household qualification" and "lodger qualification," see sect. 7, sub-ss. 1 and 3, *post*, p. 6.

Tenure of house by office or service not to invalidate vote.

**3.** Where a man (b) himself inhabits any dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service, or employment, and the dwelling-house is not inhabited by any person under whom such man serves in such office, service, or employment, he shall be deemed for the purposes of this act and of the Representation of the People Acts to be an inhabitant occupier of such dwelling-house as a tenant (c).

(b) The statutory requirements of the Franchise Acts of 1832 and 1867, that the voter should be "of full age and subject to no legal incapacity," are here omitted: the former as apparently unnecessary—a man not being "a man" in the eye of the law unless he be twenty-one years of age; and the latter as being contained in sect. 10, *infra*.

(c) This section creates, in effect, a new franchise, by abolishing the distinction (for electoral purposes) between a *required* and a *permissive* occupation of a dwelling-house by an official or servant. It consequently supersedes *Dobson v. Jones* (5 M. & G. 112), *Fox v. Dally* (L. R., 10 C. P. 285), and that portion of the judgment of the court in *Hughes v. Chatham* (5 M. & G. 54) which deals with the distinction referred to.

*Prohibition of Multiplication of Votes.*

Restriction on jagot votes.

**4.** Subject to the saving in this act for existing voters, the following provisions shall have effect with reference to elections:—

- (1.) A man shall not be entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of the ownership of any rent-charge (d) except the owner of the whole of the tithe rent-charge of a rectory, vicarage, chapelry, or benefice to which an apportionment

of tithe rent-charge shall have been made in respect of any portion of tithes. Sect. 4.

- (2.) Where two or more men are owners either as joint tenants or as tenants in common of an estate in any land or tenement, one of such men, but not more than one (*e*), shall, if his interest is sufficient to confer on him a qualification as a voter in respect of the ownership of such estate, be entitled (in the like cases and subject to the like conditions as if he were the sole owner) to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote at an election.

Provided that where such owners have derived their interest by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement, or will, or where they occupy the land or tenement, and are bonâ fide engaged as partners carrying on trade or business (*f*) thereon, each of such owners whose interest is sufficient to confer on him a qualification as a voter shall be entitled (in the like cases and subject to the like conditions as if he were sole owner) to be registered as a voter in respect of such ownership, and when registered to vote at an election, and the value of the interest of each such owner where not otherwise legally defined shall be ascertained by the division of the total value of the land or tenement equally among the whole of such owners.

(*d*) Rent-charges have hitherto afforded peculiar facilities for the creation of fagot votes; hence the restrictions on that species of qualification enacted by this sub-section. For the future no tithe rent-charge will give a qualification to vote, unless it belongs to a rectory, vicarage, chapelry, or benefice to which an apportionment of tithe rent-charge shall have been made in respect of any portion of tithes; and further, it must, in order to qualify, be the *whole* of such apportionment.

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(c) The attention of parliament was long ago directed to the abuse of the electoral franchise by the multiplication of votes in respect of one tenement. Thus it was declared by sect. 7 of 7 & 8 Will. 3, c. 25, that "all conveyances" (which by 53 Geo. 3, c. 49, were made to include devises) "of any messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in any county, city, borough, town corporate, port or place, in order to multiply voices, or to split and divide the interest in any houses or lands among several persons, to enable them to vote at elections, &c.," (should) "be void and of none effect, and that no more than one single voice" (should) "be admitted for one and the same house or tenement." This enactment was declaratory of the common law, and, read by the light of 10 Anne, c. 23, s. 1, was held to avoid such conveyances only as were fraudulent, *i. e.*, for which no *bonâ fide* consideration was given, although the object of the parties may have been to multiply votes (*Alexander v. Newman*, 2 C. B. 122). The principle of limiting the number of votes in respect of a single tenement was further illustrated by sect. 27 of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, which (subject to certain exceptions) restricted the exercise of the franchise in respect of a jointly occupied 12*l.* rateable tenement to two persons; and again by sect. 6, sub-s. 3, of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, which, in conferring the franchise on joint lodgers, provides that not more than two of such lodgers shall be registered to vote. The legislature, therefore, in enacting sect. 4, sub-s. 2, of the Representation of the People Act, 1884, introduced no novelty into electoral law, but merely extended a principle which had received the sanction of previous parliaments.

In the event of two or more joint owners of land or tenement claiming to be registered, the revising barrister may sometimes find himself in a situation of difficulty as to the selection of the particular claim for allowance. Overseers do not appear to have experienced any such difficulty with regard to their insertion of the names of joint 12*l.* rated occupiers in the appropriate list; nor, it would seem, have revising barristers in dealing with the claims of such persons and of joint lodgers; but in all probability the occasion for selecting two joint 12*l.* rated occupiers or two joint lodgers has seldom arisen. Cases under this sub-section, however, may be reasonably expected to be of more frequent occurrence, and the revising barrister for a parliamentary county may often find it necessary, in the absence of any statutory or judicial direction on the subject, or of arrangement between the parties, to exercise his discretion in selecting one out of

several joint owners for registration. He will probably, as a rule, take the name which stands first in alphabetical order on the list.

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(f) Farming is a "business" within sect. 4 of the Companies Act, 1862. See *Harris v. Amery*, L. R., 1 C. P. 148.

*Assimilation of Occupation Qualification.*

5. Every man occupying any land or tenement in a county or borough in the United Kingdom of a clear yearly value (g) of not less than ten pounds shall be entitled to be registered as a voter and when registered to vote at an election for such county or borough in respect of such occupation subject to the like conditions (h) respectively as a man is, at the passing of this act, entitled to be registered as a voter and to vote at an election for such county in respect of the county occupation franchise, and at an election for such borough in respect of the borough occupation franchise.

Assimilation of occupation qualification.

This section enlarges the occupation franchise both in counties and boroughs; in counties by reducing the annual value of the qualifying premises from 12*l.* rateable, to 10*l.* clear yearly, value; in boroughs by making land alone, independently of any building, sufficient for a qualification. The expression "land or tenement" is a departure from the general language of the Reform Act, 1832, and the Representation of the People Act, 1867, in reference to the county franchise. In those acts the expression used is "lands or tenements." Nothing, however, seems to turn on that distinction, and it would probably be held that the annual value of premises, in order to qualify for a county or borough vote, may be made up of the aggregate value of lands or other tenements occupied at the same time under different landlords. See *Huckle v. Piper*, L. R., 7 C. P. 193; 1 Hop. & Colt. 680; 41 L. J., C. P. 42.

(g) The question what is the criterion of "clear yearly value" was determined in *Colvill v. Wood* (2 C. B. 210), which case was recognized as a conclusive authority on the subject (so far as the occupation franchise was concerned) by Blackburn, L., in *Dobbs v. Grand Junction Waterworks Co.*, L. R., 9 App. Cas., H. L. (E.) on p. 59.

Tindal, C. J., in delivering the judgment of the court

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in *Colvill v. Wood*, said, "Where a house is occupied by a tenant at the clear annual rent of 10*l.*, if such house is fairly worth that rent to any one wanting to occupy it, if the house would generally fetch such rent, the occupation is that of a house of the clear yearly value of not less than 10*l.*, so far as the tenant is concerned." See also per Erle, J., in *Corgan v. Lockett*, 1 Lutw. on p. 450.

The expression "clear yearly value" has other meanings attached to it by the interpretation clause (11) in relation to Scotland and Ireland.

(*h*) As to these conditions (some of which have been superseded by subsequent legislation), see note (*k*) to sect. 7, *post*, p. 14.

*Supplemental Provisions.*

Voter not to vote for county in respect of occupation of property in borough.

6. A man shall not by virtue of this act be entitled to be registered as a voter or to vote at any election for a county in respect of the occupation of any dwelling-house, lodgings, land, or tenement, situate in a borough.

Definition of household and lodger qualification and other franchises, and application of enactments relating thereto.

7.—(1.) In this act the expression "a household qualification" means, as respects England and Ireland, the qualification enacted by the third section of the Representation of the People Act, 1867 (*i*), and the enactments amending or affecting the same, and the said section and enactments, so far as they are consistent with this act, shall extend to counties in England and to counties and boroughs in Ireland.

(2.) In the construction of the said enactments, as amended and applied to Ireland, the following dates shall be substituted for the dates therein mentioned, that is to say, the twentieth day of July for the fifteenth day of July, the first day of July for the twentieth day of July, and the first day of January for the fifth day of January.

(3.) The expression "a lodger qualification" means the qualification enacted, as respects England, by the fourth section (*j*) of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, and the enactments amending or affecting the same, and as respects Ireland, by the fourth

section of the Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1868, and the enactments amending or affecting the same, and the said section of the English Act of 1867, and the enactments amending or affecting the same, shall, so far as they are consistent with this act, extend to counties in England, and the said section of the Irish Act of 1868, and the enactments amending or affecting the same, shall, so far as they are consistent with this act, extend to counties in Ireland; and sections five and six and twenty-two and twenty-three of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, so far as they relate to lodgings, shall apply to Ireland, and for the purpose of such application the reference in the said section six to the Representation of the People Act, 1867, shall be deemed to be made to the Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1868, and in the said section twenty-two of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, the reference to section thirteen of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, shall be construed to refer to the enactments of the Registration Acts in Ireland relating to the making out, signing, publishing, and otherwise dealing with the lists of voters, and the reference to the Parliamentary Registration Acts shall be construed to refer to the Registration Acts in Ireland, and the following dates shall be substituted in Ireland for the dates in that section mentioned, that is to say, the twentieth day of July for the last day of July, and the fourteenth day of July for the twenty-fifth day of July, and the word "overseers" shall be construed to refer in a county to the clerk of the peace, and in a borough to the town clerk.

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31 & 32  
Vict. c. 49,  
s. 4.

41 & 42  
Vict. c. 26,  
ss. 5, 6, 22,  
23.

31 & 32  
Vict. c. 49.

6 Vict.  
c. 18.

(4.) The expression "a household qualification" means, as respects Scotland, the qualification enacted by the third section of the Representation of the



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 Vict. c. 48,  
 s. 3. and enactments shall, so far as they are consistent with this act, extend to counties in Scotland, and for the purpose of the said section and enactments the expression "dwelling-house" in Scotland means any house or part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling, and this definition of a dwelling-house shall be substituted for the definition contained in section fifty-nine of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868.

31 & 32  
 Vict. c. 48,  
 s. 59.

(5.) The expression "a lodger qualification" means, as respects Scotland, the qualification enacted by the fourth section of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868, and the enactments amending or affecting the same, and the said section and enactments, so far as they are consistent with this act, shall extend to counties in Scotland.

(6.) The expression "county occupation franchise" means, as respects England, the franchise enacted by the sixth section of the Representation of the People Act, 1867 (*k*); and, as respects Scotland, the franchise enacted by the sixth section of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868; and, as respects Ireland, the franchise enacted by the first section of the act of the session of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter sixty-nine.

30 & 31  
 Vict. c. 102,  
 s. 6.

31 & 32  
 Vict. c. 48,  
 s. 6.

13 & 14  
 Vict. c. 69,  
 s. 1.

(7.) The expression "borough occupation franchise" means, as respects England, the franchise enacted by the twenty-seventh section of the act of the session of the second and third years of the reign of King William the Fourth (*l*), chapter forty-five; and as respects Scotland, the franchise enacted by the eleventh section of the act of the session of the second and third years of the reign of King William

2 & 3  
 Will. 4,  
 c. 45, s. 27.

2 & 3  
 Will. 4,  
 c. 65, s. 11.

the Fourth, chapter sixty-five; and as respects Ireland the franchise enacted by section five of the act of the session of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter sixty-nine, and the third section of the Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1868.

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13 & 14  
Vict. c. 69,  
s. 5.  
31 & 32  
Vict. c. 49,  
s. 3.

(8.) Any enactments amending or relating to the county occupation franchise or borough occupation franchise other than the sections in this act in that behalf mentioned (*m*) shall be deemed to be referred to in the definition of the county occupation franchise and the borough occupation franchise in this act mentioned.

(?) The 3rd section of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, is in the following terms:—"Every man shall, in and after the year 1868, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in parliament for a borough, who is qualified as follows; (that is to say,)

"1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and

"2. Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the whole of the preceding twelve calendar months been, an inhabitant occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling-house within the borough; and

"3. Has during the time of such occupation been rated as an ordinary occupier in respect of the premises so occupied by him within the borough to all rates (if any) made for the relief of the poor in respect of such premises; and

"4. Has on or before the twentieth day of July in the same year *bonâ fide* paid an equal amount in the pound to that payable by other ordinary occupiers in respect of all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding fifth day of January: Provided that no man shall under this section be entitled to be registered as a voter by reason of his being a joint occupier of any dwelling-house."

The section quoted above has been affected in various particulars by subsequent enactments. For by sect. 5 of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, it is enacted that "for the purposes of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, the term 'dwelling-house' shall include any part of a house where that part is separately

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But the most important enactment affecting sect. 3 of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, is sect. 19 of the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, which provides that "the overseers in making out the poor rate shall, in every case, whether the rate is collected from the owner or occupier, or the owner is liable to the payment of the rate instead of the occupier, enter in the occupiers column of the rate-book the name of the occupier of every rateable hereditament, and such occupier shall be deemed to be duly rated for any qualification or franchise as aforesaid" (*i. e.*, any qualification or franchise depending upon the payment of the poor-rate, sect. 15).

This provision has been declared by sect. 14 of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, overruling certain dicta in *Cross v. Alsop* (1 Hop. & Colt. 444), to be of general application, and not confined merely to cases where an agreement has been made under sect. 3 of the Act of 1869, or where an order has been made under sect. 4 of that act. Sect. 19 further provides that "any occupier whose name has been omitted" (from the rate) "shall, notwithstanding such omission and that no claim to be rated" (under sect. 30 of the Reform Act, 1832) "has been made by him, be entitled to every qualification and franchise depending upon rating, in the same manner as if his name had not been so omitted." Thus the requirement in sect. 3 of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, that the inhabitant occupier of a dwelling-house should himself be actually rated as a condition of his acquiring the franchise, has been rendered practically inoperative by subsequent legislation, and it is now sufficient if he occupies a rateable hereditament and the rates are paid by some one. In the case of a dwelling-house which is exempt from rating by reason of its being crown property, or by reason of any other ground of exemption, the inhabitant occupier thereof is nevertheless to be entered in the rate-book and to be registered as a voter if otherwise qualified (see sect. 9, sub-sect. 9, *infra*).

As "household qualification" consists of a dwelling-house, and as the term "dwelling-house" includes "any part of a house where that part is separately occupied as a

dwelling," nice questions may arise (as they have before arisen) as to whether in any particular case the occupation is that of an inhabitant occupier or lodger. To assist revising barristers in determining such questions extracts from the judgments of Jessel, M. R., and Lindley, L. J., in *Bradley v. Baylis*, *Morfee v. Novis*, and *Kirby v. Biffen*, are here appended:—

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Jessel, M. R.: "It seems to me, as to unfurnished lodgings (and I will only deal with unfurnished lodgings, as it is the only class of cases with reference to which questions are likely often to arise), where the owner of a house does not let the whole of it, but retains a part for his own residence, and resides there, and where he does not let out the passages, staircases, and outer door, but retains the ownership of all of them, giving to the 'inmates' (I use that term for my present purpose) merely a right of access, which is sometimes called a right of ingress and egress, and retaining a control over the passages, staircases, and outer door, with a right of interfering—I do not mean an actual interference, but a right to interfere,—a right to turn out trespassers, and so on; there I consider that the owner is the occupying tenant of the house, and the inmate, whether he has or has not the exclusive use of the room, is a *lodger*. That is one extreme case.

"Now I take another. Where the landlord lets out the whole of the house into separate apartments, and lets out each floor separately, so as to demise the passages, reserving simply to each inmate of the upper floors the right of ingress and egress over the lower passages, but parts entirely with the whole legal ownership for the term demised, and retains no control over the house; there, in my opinion, the inmates are *occupying tenants*, and are capable of being rated as such. That is the extreme case on the other side.

"There will be an immense number of intermediate cases, which, as I said before, can only be dealt with as they arise. I have dealt with them as well as I can, but, for the reasons I have given, I can only deal with them imperfectly. I have tried in vain to frame an exhaustive definition satisfactory to my own mind. Take such a case as the first of those before us. Does it make any difference that the inmates have latch-keys to the outer door and also keys to the inner door? I think not. I think they are still lodgers notwithstanding. Does it make any difference that the landlord does not reside there personally, but has resident servants, who occupy, on his behalf, part of the house? I think not. I think the in-

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“On the other hand, suppose a landlord does not demise the whole of the house, but demises all the rooms in it—everything that can be demised, in fact, except the passages and staircases, &c., as to which he gives the inmates the right of ingress and egress, but exercises no control over, and does not reside in, or interfere in any way with, the house—I think the inmates are occupying tenants. The fact of the passages and staircases, &c., not being actually demised, is not sufficient to distinguish them from occupying tenants. Here, again, does the fact of the landlord repairing or paying rates and taxes make any difference? I think not. In the case of tenants from year to year it very often happens that the landlord repairs. But his right to enter in order to make such repairs does not, in my opinion, prevent the occupation of the tenant being a separate and rateable occupation.” *Colt. Reg. Cas.* 210, 211, 212.

Lindley, L. J. : “The distinction between tenants who are not lodgers and tenants who are lodgers, must be discovered from other sources than the statutes, and it is extremely difficult to draw the line between them. At the same time the word ‘lodger’ involves the idea of lodging with some one else from whom he hires his lodging; whilst the word ‘tenant’ does not involve, although it does not exclude, this idea; and this difference gives the clue to the distinction which the statutes have made. Taking this difference as a guide, it appears to me that, where a house is wholly let out in unfurnished apartments, separately occupied by tenants, and their landlord does not reside in the house, and has no servant in the house to look after it for him, the tenants are rateable and are not lodgers; whilst, on the other hand, where a house is let out in unfurnished apartments to tenants, and their landlord resides in the house, or has a servant in it to look after it for him, then it appears to me that such tenants are not rateable and are lodgers:” *Colt. Reg. Cas.* 247, 248.

(j) The 4th section of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, is as follows:—“Every man shall, in and after the year 1868, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in parliament for a borough, who is qualified as follows: (that is to say,)

“1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and

" 2. As a lodger has occupied in the same borough separately, and as sole tenant for the twelve months preceding the last day of July in any year, the same lodgings, such lodgings being part of one and the same dwelling-house, and of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of 10*l.* or upwards; and

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" 3. Has resided in such lodgings during the twelve months immediately preceding the last day of July, and has claimed to be registered as a voter at the next ensuing registration of voters."

As to the alteration of the period of qualification, see the preceding note, on p. 10. The lodger franchise has been extended by the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, in the following manner; by sect. 6, it is enacted that:

" (1.) Lodgings occupied by a person in any year or two successive years shall not be deemed to be different lodgings by reason only that in that year or in either of those years he has occupied some other rooms or place in addition to his original lodgings.

" (2.) For the purpose of qualifying a lodger to vote, the occupation in immediate succession of different lodgings of the requisite value in the same house shall have the same effect as continued occupation of the same lodgings.

" (3.) Where lodgings are jointly occupied by more than one lodger, and the clear yearly value of the lodgings if let unfurnished is of an amount which, when divided by the number of the lodgers gives a sum of not less than 10*l.* for each lodger, then each lodger, if otherwise qualified and subject to the conditions of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, shall be entitled to be registered, and when registered to vote as a lodger; provided that not more than two persons being such joint lodgers shall be entitled to be registered in respect of such lodgings."

By sect. 22 of the same act it is enacted that, " Where a person is entered in respect of lodgings on the register of voters for the time being in force, and desires to be entered on the next register in respect of the same lodgings, he may claim to be so entered by sending notice of his claim to the overseers of the parish in which his lodgings are situate on or before the 25th day of July." This provision is followed by directions as to making lists of, and objecting to, such claimants, which directions are applied to old lodgers' lists by the Registration Act, 1885: see paragraph 17 of the precept in Schedule 2 of that act, and paragraph 17 of the precept in schedule 3, *post*, pp. 66 and 109. The 23rd section of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, provides that, " in the

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case of a person claiming to vote as a lodger, the declaration annexed to his notice of claim" (as required by that act) "shall, for the purposes of revision, be *primâ facie* evidence of his qualification." The declaration referred to is repeated in substance in the schedules of the Registration Act, 1885, and the provision as to its being *primâ facie* evidence of qualification is applicable to all lodger claimants, both new and old: see *Nuth v. Tamplin*, L. R., 8 Q. B. D. 247; *Colt. Reg. Cas.* 249; 51 L. J., Q. B. D. 177. The duty of the revising barrister with respect to the declaration is explained in *Saint's Reg. Cas.* (Third Supplement), p. 317.

(k) The 6th section (repealed) of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, is as follows:—"Every man shall, in and after the year 1868, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in parliament for a county, who is qualified as follows; (that is to say,)

"1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and

"2. Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the twelve months immediately preceding been, the occupier, as owner or tenant, of lands or tenements within the county of the rateable value of twelve pounds or upwards; and

"3. Has during the time of such occupation been rated in respect to the premises so occupied by him to all rates (if any) made for the relief of the poor in respect of the said premises; and

"4. Has on or before the twentieth day of July in the same year paid all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding fifth day of January."

(l) This section (repealed) enacts, "That in every city or borough which shall return a member or members to serve in any future parliament, every male person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall occupy, within such city or borough, or within any place sharing in the election for such city or borough, as owner or tenant, any house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building, being, either separately, or jointly with any land within such city, borough, or place occupied therewith by him as owner, or occupied therewith by him as tenant under the same landlord, of the clear yearly value of not less than 10l., shall, if duly registered according to the provisions hereinafter contained, be entitled to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in any future parliament for such city or borough: Provided always, that no such person shall be so registered

in any year unless he shall have occupied such premises as aforesaid for twelve calendar months next previous to the last day of July in such year, nor unless such person, where such premises are situate in any parish or township in which there shall be a rate for the relief of the poor, shall have been rated in respect of such premises to all rates for the relief of the poor in such parish or township made during the time of such his occupation so required as aforesaid, nor unless such person shall have paid, on or before the twentieth day of July in such year, all the poors rates and assessed taxes which shall have become payable from him in respect of such premises previously to the sixth day of April" (altered to the 5th of January by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 90) "then next preceding: Provided also, that no such person shall be so registered in any year unless he shall have resided for six calendar months next previous to the last day of July in such year within the city or borough, or within the place sharing in the election for the city or borough, in respect of which city, borough, or place respectively he shall be entitled to vote, or within seven statute miles thereof or of any part thereof."

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This franchise is now merged in the franchise enacted by sect. 5 of the Representation of the People Act, 1884. See *ante*, on p. 5.

(m) The enactments here referred to include sects. 26 and 27 of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, as to successive and joint occupation respectively in counties, and sects. 28 and 29 of the Reform Act, 1832, as to successive and joint occupation respectively in boroughs.

8.—(1.) In this act the expression "the Representation of the People Acts" means the enactments (n) for the time being in force in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively relating to the representation of the people, inclusive of the Registration Acts as defined by this act.

Definition of "Representation of the People Acts" and "Registration Acts."

(2.) The expression "the Registration Acts" means the enactments for the time being in force in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, relating to the registration of persons entitled to vote at elections for counties and boroughs, inclusive of the Rating Acts as defined by this act.

(3.) The expressions "the Representation of the People Acts" and "the Registration Acts" respec-



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(4.) All enactments of the Registration Acts which relate to the registration of persons entitled to vote in boroughs in England in respect of a household or a lodger qualification, and in boroughs in Ireland in respect of a lodger qualification, shall, with the necessary variations and with the necessary alterations of precepts, notices, lists, and other forms, extend to counties as well as to boroughs.

(5.) All enactments of the Registration Acts which relate to the registration in counties and boroughs in Ireland of persons entitled to vote in respect of the county occupation franchise and the borough occupation franchise respectively, shall, with the necessary variations and with the necessary alterations of precepts, notices, lists, and other forms, extend respectively to the registration in counties and boroughs in Ireland of persons entitled to vote in respect of the household qualification conferred by this act.

(6.) In Scotland all enactments of the Registration Acts which relate to the registration of persons entitled to vote in burghs, including the provisions relating to dates, shall, with the necessary variations, and with the necessary alterations of notices and other forms, extend and apply to counties as well as to burghs; and the enactments of the said acts which relate to the registration of persons entitled to vote in counties shall, so far as inconsistent with the enactments so applied, be repealed: Provided that in counties the valuation rolls, registers, and lists shall continue to be arranged in parishes as heretofore.

(m) These enactments (so far as England is concerned)

appear to be for the most part contained in the following statutes:—8 Hen. 6, c. 7; 10 Hen. 6, c. 2; 18 Geo. 2, c. 18; 2 Will. 4, c. 45; 6 Vict. c. 18 (Registration); 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102; 31 & 32 Vict. c. 58 (Registration); 32 & 33 Vict. c. 41; 41 Vict. c. 3; 41 & 42 Vict. c. 26 (Registration).

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9.—(1.) In this act the expression “the Rating Acts” means the enactments for the time being in force in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, relating to the placing of the names of occupiers on the rate-book, or other enactments relating to rating in so far as they are auxiliary to or deal with the registration of persons entitled to vote at elections; and the expression “the Rating Acts” where used in this act shall be read distributively in reference to the three parts of the United Kingdom as meaning in the case of each part the acts for the time being in force in that part.

Definition and application of Rating Acts.

(2.) In every part of the United Kingdom it shall be the duty of the overseers annually, in the months of April and May, or one of them, to inquire or ascertain with respect to every hereditament which comprises any dwelling-house or dwelling-houses within the meaning of the Representation of the People Acts, whether any man, other than the owner or other person rated or liable to be rated in respect of such hereditament, is entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of his being an inhabitant occupier of any such dwelling-house, and to enter in the rate-book the name of every man so entitled, and the situation or description of the dwelling-house in respect of which he is entitled, and for the purposes of such entry a separate column shall be added to the rate-book.

(3.) For the purpose of the execution of such duty, the overseers may serve on the person who is the occupier or rated or liable to be rated in respect of

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**Sect. 9.** such hereditament, or on some agent of such person concerned in the management of such hereditament, the requisition specified in the third schedule to this act requiring that the form (*o*) in that notice be accurately filled up and returned to the overseers within twenty-one days after such service; and if any such person or agent on whom such requisition is served fails to comply therewith, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty shillings, and any overseer who fails to perform his duty under this section shall be deemed guilty of a breach of duty in the execution of the Registration Acts, and shall be liable to be fined accordingly a sum not exceeding forty shillings for each default (*p*).

(4.) The notice under this section may be served in manner provided by the Representation of the People Acts with respect to the service on occupiers of notice of nonpayment of rates (*q*), and, where a body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, is rated, shall be served on the secretary or agent of such body of persons; and where the hereditament by reason of belonging to the crown or otherwise is not rated, shall be served on the chief local officer having the superintendence or control of such hereditament.

(5.) In the application of this section to Scotland the expression rate-book means the valuation roll, and where a man entered on the valuation roll by virtue of this section inhabits a dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service, or employment, there shall not be entered in the valuation roll any rent or value against the name of such man as applicable to such dwelling-house, nor shall any such man by reason of such entry become liable to be rated in respect of such dwelling-house.

(6.) The proviso in section two of the act for the valuation of lands and heritages in Scotland passed

in the session of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter ninety-one, and section fifteen of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868, shall be repealed: Provided that in any county in Scotland the commissioners of supply, or the parochial board of any parish, or any other rating authority entitled to impose assessments according to the valuation roll, may, if they think fit, levy such assessments in respect of lands and heritages separately let for a shorter period than one year or at a rent not amounting to four pounds per annum in the same manner and from the same persons as if the names of the tenants and occupiers of such lands and heritages were not inserted in the valuation roll.

**Sect. 9.**

31 & 32  
Vict. c. 48.

(7.) In Ireland where the owner of a dwelling-house is rated instead of the occupier, the occupier shall nevertheless be entitled to be registered as a voter, and to vote under the same conditions under which an occupier of a dwelling-house in England is entitled in pursuance of the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, and the acts amending the same, to be registered as a voter, and to vote where the owner is rated, and the enactments referred to in the first schedule to this act shall apply to Ireland accordingly, with the modifications in that schedule mentioned.

32 & 33  
Vict. c. 41.

(8.) Both in England and Ireland where a man inhabits any dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service, or employment, and is deemed for the purposes of this act and of the Representation of the People Acts to be an inhabitant occupier of such dwelling-house as a tenant, and another person is rated or liable to be rated for such dwelling-house, the rating of such other person shall for the purposes

**Sect. 9.** of this act and of the Representation of the People Acts be deemed to be that of the inhabitant occupier; and the several enactments of the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, and other acts amending the same referred to in the first schedule to this act shall for those purposes apply to such inhabitant occupier, and in the construction of those enactments the word "owner" shall be deemed to include a person actually rated or liable to be rated as aforesaid.

(9.) In any part of the United Kingdom where a man inhabits a dwelling-house in respect of which no person is rated by reason of such dwelling-house belonging to or being occupied on behalf of the crown, or by reason of any other ground of exemption, such person shall not be disqualified to be registered as a voter, and to vote by reason only that no one is rated in respect of such dwelling-house, and that no rates are paid in respect of the same, and it shall be the duty of the persons making out the rate book or valuation roll to enter any such dwelling-house as last aforesaid in the rate book or valuation roll, together with the name of the inhabitant occupier thereof.

(o) The third column of this form of requisition has become inaccurate by reason of the extension by the Registration Act, 1885, of the altered period of qualification enacted by sect. 7 of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, to county occupiers. The form is, by virtue of sect. 18 of the Registration Act, 1885, superseded by Forms (A) in the second and third schedules of that act, *post*, pp. 82 and 118.

The object of this and the preceding sub-section was no doubt to secure for the overseers the information necessary to enable them to make out an accurate list of occupiers of rateable hereditaments, it having been found that notwithstanding sect. 9 of the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, and the instructions to overseers by

the Poor Law Board as to that section, it was very difficult to obtain from owners the desired information.

**Sect. 9.**

(*p*) It is remarkable that whereas under all previous enactments rendering overseers liable to be fined for misconduct in registration *wilfulness* on their part was an essential element in the offence, in this provision the mere failure by the overseer to perform the prescribed duty creates his liability to a fine.

(*q*) The notice will accordingly be delivered to the occupier or left at his last or usual place of abode, or with some person on the premises in respect of which the rate is payable; and in case no such person can be found, then it is to be deemed to be duly given if affixed upon some conspicuous part of the premises; see 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102, s. 28, and 41 & 42 Vict. c. 26, s. 10.

10. Nothing in this act shall deprive any person (who at the date of the passing of this act is registered in respect of any qualification to vote for any county or borough,) of his right to be from time to time registered and to vote for such county or borough in respect of such qualification in like manner as if this act had not passed (*r*). Saving.

Provided that where a man is so registered in respect of the county or borough occupation franchise by virtue of a qualification which also qualifies him for the franchise under this act, he shall be entitled to be registered in respect of such latter franchise only (*s*).

Nothing in this act shall confer on any man who is subject to any legal incapacity (*t*) to be registered as a voter or to vote, any right to be registered as a voter or to vote.

(*r*) In consequence of this enactment owners of rent-charges (although not within the exception mentioned in sect. 4, sub-sect. 1, of the act), and owners (unlimited in number) as joint tenants or as tenants in common of any land or tenement, will, if on the existing register, be entitled to have their names retained therein.

(*s*) This proviso has reference to voters in respect of a 50*l.* rental, as to whom, see sect. 11 of the Registration Act, 1885, *post.* p. 49.

It seems, also, to refer to voters in possession of rights reserved by sects. 31 and 33 of 2 Will. 4, c. 45, where the

**Sect. 10.** possessors of such rights are qualified for the borough-occupation franchise under this act in respect of the same-qualification. Possessors of reserved rights are in the writer's experience tenacious of their ancient franchise, and have preferred being registered in respect of it, instead of a franchise of modern creation. Overseers should disregard any expression of such sentimental preference, and loyally give effect to the object of this proviso.

Regard being had to the meaning of "county occupation franchise," as enacted by sect. 7; sub-sect. 6, *ante*, p. 8, there does not appear to be any express language to meet the case of a 50*l.* rental voter whose name is on the existing county register in respect of such qualification, but whose qualifying property is situate in a parliamentary borough; and yet it could not have been intended that such voter should retain his county vote by reason of the saving clause of this Act, and also have a vote for the borough.

(*t*) The "incapacity" referred to here is explained in *Stowe v. Jolliffe*, L. R., 9 C. P. 734; and *Hayward v. Scott*, L. R., 5 C. P. D. 231; *Colt. Reg. Cas.* 76; 49 L. J., C. P. D. 167; *Saint's Reg. Cas.* 286, note (*a*).

Construc-  
tion of  
act.

11. This act, so far as may be consistently with the tenor thereof, shall be construed as one with the Representation of the People Acts as defined by this act; and the expressions "election," "county," and "borough," and other expressions in this act and in the enactments applied by this act, shall have the same meaning as in the said acts.

Provided that in this act and the said enactments—

The expression "overseers" includes assessors, guardians, clerks of unions, or other persons by whatever name known, who perform duties in relation to rating or to the registration of voters similar to those performed in relation to such matters by overseers in England (*u*).

The expression "rent-charge" includes a fee farm rent, a feu duty in Scotland, a rent seck, a chief rent, a rent of assize, and any rent or annuity granted out of land.

The expression "land or tenement" includes any part of a house separately occupied for the purpose

of any trade, business, or profession, and that expression, and also the expression "hereditament," when used in this act, in Scotland includes "lands and heritages."

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The expressions "joint tenants" and "tenants in common" shall include "pro indiviso proprietors."

The expression "clear yearly value" as applied to any land or tenement means in Scotland the annual value as appearing in the valuation roll, and in Ireland the net annual value at which the occupier of such land or tenement was rated under the last rate for the time being under the act of the session of the first and second years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter fifty-six, or any acts amending the same.

(u) By sect. 101 of 6 Vict. c. 18, it was enacted that "the words 'overseers' or 'overseers of the poor' shall extend to and mean all persons who by virtue of any office or appointment shall execute the duties of overseers of the poor, by whatever name or title such persons may be called, and in whatsoever manner they may be appointed." It was doubted on the construction of this definition whether a collector of poor rates (appointed under 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, s. 46) who, by consent of the overseers, performed their ordinary duties (including those connected with parliamentary registration), was an "overseer" within 6 Vict. c. 18: see *Green v. Mephram*, 2 Hop. & Colt. 458. The more general terms of the definition given in sect. 11 of the principal act clearly include such an official.

12. Whereas the franchises conferred by this act are in substitution for the franchises conferred by the enactments mentioned in the first and second parts of the second schedule hereto, be it enacted that the acts mentioned in the first part of the said second schedule shall be repealed to the extent in the third column of that part of the said schedule mentioned except in so far as relates to the rights of persons

Repeal of  
certain  
superseded  
sections.



**Sect. 12.** saved by this act; and the acts mentioned in the second part of the said second schedule shall be repealed to the extent in the third column of that part of the said schedule mentioned except in so far as relates to the rights of persons saved by this act and except in so far as the enactments so repealed contain conditions made applicable by this act to any franchise enacted by this act.

Com-  
mence-  
ment of  
act.

**13.** This act shall commence and come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five: Provided that the register of voters in any county or borough in Scotland made in the last-mentioned year shall not come into force until the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and until that day the previous register of voters shall continue in force.

#### FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 9.

#### ENACTMENTS APPLIED TO IRELAND.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Enactments applied.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 41.	The Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869.	Section seven; section eight; section nine; section ten, and the enactment of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, therein referred to; section nineteen; section twenty, so far as regards the definition of the word "owner."
41 & 42 Vict. c. 26.	The Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878.	Section fourteen.
42 & 43 Vict. c. 10.	The Assessed Rates Act, 1879.	The whole Act.

## MODIFICATIONS.

Any penalty recoverable on summary conviction may be recovered in accordance with the law relating to summary convictions in Ireland.

In the above-mentioned enactment of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, the thirty-first day of December shall be substituted for the fifth day of January, the first day of May for the first day of June, and the twentieth day of May for the twentieth day of June.

## SECOND SCHEDULE.

## PART I.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 45.	An Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales.	Section twenty, the words "or who shall occupy as tenant any lands or tenements for which he shall be bonâ fide liable to a yearly rent of not less than fifty pounds."
2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 65.	An Act to amend the Representation of the People in Scotland.	Section nine, the words "or where such tenant shall, for the foresaid period of twelve months, have been in the actual personal occupancy of any such subject, where the yearly rent is not less than fifty pounds, or where the tenant, whatever the rent may be, has truly paid for his interest in such subject a price, grassum, or consideration of not less than three hundred pounds."

Sched. 2.

## PART II.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 45.	An Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales.	Section twenty-seven.
2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 65.	An Act to amend the Representation of the People in Scotland.	Section eleven, from the beginning of the section to the words "sixth day of April then next preceding" inclusive.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 69.	An Act to amend the Laws which regulate the Qualification and Registration of Parliamentary Voters in Ireland, and to alter the Law for rating Immediate Lessors of Premises to the Poor Rate in certain Boroughs.	Sections one and five.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 102.	The Representation of the People Act, 1867.	Section six.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 48.	The Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868.	Section six.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 49.	The Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1868.	Section three.

## THIRD SCHEDULE.

*Form of Requisition by Overseers requiring Names of Inhabitant Occupiers.*To *E. F.*

You are hereby required to fill up accurately the under-written form.

If this form is not returned to [us], accurately filled up,

within twenty-one days after the service hereof, you will be liable, under the Representation of the People Act, 1884, to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings. Sched. 3.

Dated this            day of            18 .

*A. B.*

*C. D.*

Overseers [or assistant overseer] for the  
parish of            .

*Form of Return.*

1. Property in respect of which the Person making the Return is rated [or liable to be rated, or occupier].	2. Situation or Description of every Dwelling-house, as defined by the Representation of the People Acts, forming part of the Property in First Column.	3. Surname and other Name of every Man who was on the fifteenth [or in English Counties or in Scotch Counties or Boroughs last, or in Irish Counties or Boroughs twentieth] day of July last, and has been up to the date of the Return an Inhabitant Occupier of any Dwelling-house in the Second Column (x).

I declare that the above is a true and complete return.

(Signed) *E. F.*

Dated the            day of            18 .

(x) The third column of this form has become inaccurate by reason of the alteration of the period of qualification enacted by sect. 12 of the Registration Act, 1885. A correct form of Requisition will be found in Schedule 2, Part II., Form (A), of the Registration Act, 1885, *post*, p. 82, and in Schedule 3, Part II., Form (A), of the same act, *post*, p. 118.

REGISTRATION ACT, 1885.

[48 VICT. c. 15.]

*An Act to assimilate the Law affecting the Registration of Occupation Voters in Counties and Boroughs, and for other purposes.*

[21st May, 1885.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that the assimilation of the county and borough occupation franchises should be followed by an assimilation of the registration law applicable to those franchises in counties and boroughs :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Extension to county voters of borough system of registration.

(1) Occupation voters.

(2) Ownership voters. 41 & 42 Vict. c. 26.

1.—(1.) Subject to the modifications in this act mentioned, the registration of occupation voters (a) in parliamentary counties shall be conducted in the like manner as the registration of occupation voters in parliamentary boroughs, and the Parliamentary Registration Acts shall apply to parliamentary counties in like manner as they apply to parliamentary boroughs.

(2.) Subject to the modifications in this act mentioned, the following sections of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, that is to say,—

Section nine (relating to the publication of notices

at post offices, telegraph offices, and public, Sect. 1.  
municipal, and parochial offices) (*b*);

Section twenty-seven (relating to objections to the  
lists of voters) (*c*);

Section twenty-eight (relating to the duties and  
powers of revising barristers) (*d*); and

Section twenty-nine (relating to the power to fine  
overseers for neglect of duty) (*e*),

shall apply to the registration of ownership voters (*f*)  
in parliamentary counties in like manner as to the  
registration of occupation voters; but, save as afore-  
said, nothing in this section shall be deemed to  
extend to ownership voters any of the provisions of  
the Parliamentary Registration Acts which relate to  
boroughs.

(3.) In the construction of the above-mentioned (3) Modifi-  
acts and sections for the purposes of their application cations.  
by this section, there shall be made the variations  
following, and such other variations as are necessary  
for carrying into effect the said application; that is  
to say,—

(a) “Parliamentary county” shall be substituted  
for “parliamentary borough.”

(b) “Clerk of the peace” shall, subject as in this  
act mentioned, be substituted for “town clerk,”  
save where the context requires a reference to  
the town clerk of a municipal borough.

(c) Section nine of the Parliamentary and Muni-  
cipal Registration Act, 1878, shall apply only to  
the publication of notices within parishes situate  
wholly or partly in an urban sanitary district  
and not in a parliamentary borough.

(d) Section sixteen of the Parliamentary and Muni-  
cipal Registration Act, 1878, shall not apply to  
parliamentary counties, except so far as relates

41 & 42  
Vict. c. 26.

Sect. 1.

to the registration of persons entitled to vote in respect of a lodger qualification.

- (e) Section twenty-one of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, shall not apply to parliamentary counties.
- (f) Any notice required to be given to the town clerk by section twenty-seven of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, relating to the withdrawal and revival of objections, shall be given in a parliamentary county to the overseers, and not to the clerk of the peace.

(a) "Occupation voters" are those comprised in classes 6, 7, 8 and 9, enumerated on pp. xiii, xiv; see also sect. 19, *post*, p. 55. "Ownership voters" are those comprised in classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, enumerated on pp. xi—xiii; see also sect. 19, *post*, p. 55.

(b) Sect. 9 of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, provides that, in every parliamentary borough and in every municipal borough the whole or part of the area whereof is co-extensive with or included in the area of a parliamentary borough, the overseers shall publish their notices and lists not only in the places named for that purpose in sect. 23 of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843 (*i.e.* on the outside of the outer door or outer wall near the door of every church and public chapel in their parish, including places of worship not belonging to the established church), but also by affixing them "in some public and conspicuous position in or near every post office and telegraph office occupied by or on behalf of her Majesty's postmaster-general, and in or near every public or municipal or parochial office within the parish to which the list relates." [This section is, by sect. 1, sub-sect. 3 of the Registration Act, 1885 (*supra*), restricted (in its application to counties) "to the publication of notices within parishes situate wholly or partly in an urban sanitary district and not in a parliamentary borough."]

(c) Sect. 27 is in the following terms:—

"For the purposes of the revision of the lists of voters for a parliamentary borough, and the burgess lists for a municipal borough whose burgess lists are revised under this act—

Sect. 1.

“(1.) An objection may be withdrawn by a notice to that effect in writing, signed by the objector, and given to the person objected to and to the town clerk not less than seven days before the day which shall be appointed for the holding of the first court of revision of the list to which the objection relates:

“(2.) Any objection by a qualified objector may, after his death, be revived by any other person qualified to have made the objection originally by a notice to that effect in writing signed by him, and given to the person objected to and to the town clerk at or before the time of the revision of the entry to which the objection relates: A person reviving an objection shall be deemed to have made the objection originally, and he shall be responsible in respect thereof, and the proceedings thereon shall be continued accordingly:

“(3.) Where objection is made otherwise than by an overseer to any person whose name appears on a list of voters or burgesses and the name is retained on the list, the revising barrister shall, unless he is of opinion that the objection was reasonably made either because of a defect or error in the entry to which the objection relates, or because of a difficulty in verifying or identifying the particulars comprised in such entry, or unless the objection is duly withdrawn, or unless for some other special reason he otherwise determines, order costs not exceeding forty shillings to be paid by the objector to the person objected to.”\*

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\* This sub-section will probably have the effect of reducing the number of groundless objections to new ownership claimants. The discretionary power as to costs vested in revising barristers by sect. 46 of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, has, it is believed, been rarely exercised by them in reference to objections to claimants of this class, it having been generally deemed reasonable that such claimants should be required to prove, on objection, their respective qualifications, as a condition of their being placed on the register. This requirement has resulted in frequent complaints on the part of claimants at their having to incur the trouble and annoyance of attending the revision court in support of claims the validity of which a little inquiry by the objector might have placed beyond doubt.

It will henceforth, under the terms of this sub-section, be incumbent on the objector, in the event of the name



Sect. 1. (d) Sect. 28 enacts that "A revising barrister shall with respect to the lists of voters for a parliamentary borough and the burgess lists for a municipal borough which he is appointed to revise, perform the duties and have the powers following:—

"(1.) He shall correct any mistake which is proved to him to have been made in any list:\*

"(2.) He may correct any mistake which is proved to him to have been made in any claim or notice of objection:†

"(3.) He shall expunge the name of every person, whether objected to or not, whose qualification as stated in any list is insufficient in law to entitle such person to be included therein:

"(4.) He shall expunge the name of every person who, whether objected to or not, is proved to the revising barrister to be dead:

"(5.) Where an entry in any list and an entry in a return made to the overseers of deaths appear to relate to the same person, the revising barrister shall inquire whether such entries relate to the same person, and on proof being made to him that the entries relate to the

objected to being retained, to satisfy the revising barrister of the existence of a more substantial reason for objecting than a mere desire to put the claimant to the proof of his title.

\* As to the distinction between mistakes in a "list" under sub-sect. 1, and mistakes in a "claim" under sub-sect. 2, see *Pickard v. Baylis* (L. R., 5 C. P. D. 235; Colt. Reg. Cas. 98; 49 L. J., C. P. D. 182).

According to the recent decision in *Ford v. Hoar* (L. R., 14 Q. B. D. 507), the power of the revising barrister to correct mistakes under this and the following sub-section would seem to be unlimited, notwithstanding the apparent limitations in sub-sect. 13. See note (\*) to that sub-section, *post*, p. 35.

† Where the statement of an objector's place of abode was omitted from his notice of objection under circumstances which showed that the voter objected to could not possibly have been misled (it having, moreover, been found as a fact in the case that he was not misled), the court held that the omission was a "mistake" within this sub-section, and was consequently amendable. *Adams v. Bostock* (L. R., 8 Q. B. D. 259; Colt. Reg. Cas. 275; 51 L. J., Q. B. D. 175).

same person shall expunge the entry in the list therefrom.\*

Sect. 1.

“(6.) The revising barrister shall expunge the name of every person, whether objected to or not, whose name or place of abode, or the nature of whose qualification, or the name or situation of whose qualifying property if the qualification is in respect of property, or any other particulars respecting whom by law required to be stated in the list, is or are either wholly omitted or in the judgment of the revising barrister insufficiently described for the purpose of being identified, unless the matter or matters so omitted or insufficiently described be supplied to the satisfaction of the revising barrister before he shall have completed the revision of the list in which the omission or insufficient description occurs, and in case such matter or matters shall be so supplied, he shall then and there insert the same in such list:†

“(7.) He shall expunge the name of every person, whether objected to or not, where it is proved to the revising barrister that such person was, on the last day of July then next preceding, incapacitated by any law or statute from voting at an election for the parliamentary borough or an election for the municipal borough, as the case may be, to which the list relates:‡

“(8.) Before expunging from a list the name of any person not objected to, the revising barrister shall cause such notice, if any, as shall appear to him necessary or proper under the circumstances of the proposal to expunge the name, to be given to or left at the usual or last-known place of abode of such person :

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\* See sect. 11 of the Act of 1878, as to the registrar's return of deaths to the overseers.

† This sub-section is substantially the same as a portion of sect. 40 of 6 Vict. c. 18 ; for decisions under which section see Saint's Reg. Cas. (“ Sufficiency of Description in Lists of Voters ”), p. 161. The authority of at least some of those decisions, however, seems to have been shaken by *Ford v. Hoar*, L. R., 14 Q. B. D. 507. See note (\*) to sub-sect. 13, *post*, p. 35.

‡ Neither the receipt of parochial relief or insufficient occupation constitutes the electoral incapacity referred to in this sub-section, such incapacity being a general (inherent) incapacity to vote at all, and not a mere temporary or casual disqualification. (*Hayward v. Scott*, L. R., 5 C. P. D. 231 ; *Colt. Reg. Cas.* 76 ; 49 L. J., C. P. D. 167.) See also notes in Saint's Reg. Cas. (“ Personal Disqualifications ”) on pp. 285 and 286.

Sect. 1.

“(9.) Subject as herein and otherwise by law provided, the revising barrister shall retain the name of every person not objected to, and also of every person objected to, unless the objector appears by himself or by some person on his behalf in support of his objection :

“(10.) If the objector so appears the revising barrister shall require him, unless he is an overseer, to prove that he gave the notice or notices of objection required by law to be given by him, and to give *prima facie* proof of the ground of objection, and for that purpose may himself examine and allow the objector to examine the overseers or any other person on oath touching the alleged ground of objection, and unless such proof is given to his satisfaction shall, subject as herein and otherwise by law provided, retain the name of the person objected to :

“An objection made under this act by overseers shall be deemed to cast upon the person objected to the burden of proving his right to be on the list :

“The *prima facie* proof shall be deemed to be given by the objector if it is shown to the satisfaction of the revising barrister by evidence, repute, or otherwise that there is reasonable ground for believing that the objection is well founded, and that by reason of the person objected to not being present for examination, or for some other reason, the objector is prevented from discovering or proving the truth respecting the entry objected to :

“(11.) If such proof is given by the objector as herein prescribed, or if the objection is by overseers, then unless the person objected to appears by himself or by some person on his behalf, and proves that he was entitled on the last day of July then next preceding to have his name inserted in the list in respect of the qualification described in such list, the revising barrister shall expunge the name of the person objected to :

“(12.) Where the matter stated in a list or claim, or proved to the revising barrister in relation to any alleged right to be on any list, is in the judgment of the revising barrister insufficient in law to constitute a qualification of the nature or description stated or claimed, but sufficient in law to constitute a qualification of some other nature or description, the revising barrister, if the name is entered in a list for which such true qualification in law is appropriate, shall correct such entry by inserting such qualification accordingly, and in any other case shall insert the name with such qualification in the appropriate list, and shall expunge it from the other list, if any, in which it is entered :\* ”

\* The meaning of this sub-section seems to be capable of illustration as follows :—A revising barrister has before

"(13.) Except as herein provided, and whether any person is objected to or not, no evidence shall be given of any other qualification than that which is described in the list or claim, as the case may be, nor shall the revising barrister be at liberty to change the description of the qualification as it appears in the list except for the purpose of more clearly and accurately defining the same: \* Sect. 1.

(c) Sect. 29 enacts that "The provisions of the fifty-first section of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, relating to the power of the revising barrister to fine overseers for neglect of duty, shall extend to every wilful refusal, neglect, or breach of duty on the part of overseers in the execution of this act."

him an entry in a list or claim in respect of a "shop." The evidence (if any) adduced proves the subject-matter to be, not a shop, but a "warehouse." Here the misdescription is contained in a list or claim for which the "true qualification" is appropriate. The revising barrister, therefore, corrects the entry by inserting such qualification accordingly. Again, an entry in a list or claim is in respect of an inhabitant occupation of a dwelling-house; evidence is given which establishes the qualification of a "lodger"; the revising barrister enters the voter's name in the list appropriate to lodgers, and expunges the other entry. It would seem to follow from the application of sub-sect. 12 to the registration of ownership voters in counties that an entry in a list or claim of a "freehold" qualification may be corrected by the revising barrister to "leasehold," and *vice versa*.

\* The language of this sub-section is nearly identical with that of sect. 40 of 6 & 7 Vict. c. 18, but the words "except as herein provided" are substituted for "provided always," the expression used in the earlier statute. In the somewhat startling decision of the court in *Ford v. Hoar* (L. R., 14 Q. B. D. 507), the words "except as herein provided" were held not to be confined in their operation to the preceding sub-section (12), but to refer to the whole section, and consequently to authorize the correction (under sub-sect. 1) of any mistake in an overseer's list, although such correction involved a change of the voter's qualification as it appeared in the list.

According to Lord Coleridge, C. J., who dissented from the majority of the court in the above case, the case was not distinguishable from *Bartlett v. Gibbs* (5 M. & G. 81), decided on sect. 40 of 6 & 7 Vict. c. 18; nor is it easily reconcilable with *Porrett v. Lord* (L. R., 5 C. P. D. 65), decided on sect. 24 of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 26.

Sect. 1.

The 51st section of the Act of 1843 (referred to above) enacts "that any overseer of any parish or township who shall wilfully refuse or neglect to make out any list, or who shall wilfully neglect to insert therein the name of any person who shall have given due notice of claim, or who in making out the list of voters for any city or borough shall wilfully and without any reasonable cause omit the name of any person duly qualified to be inserted in such list, or who shall wilfully and without reasonable cause insert in such list the name of any person not duly qualified, or who shall wilfully refuse or neglect to publish any notice or list, or copy of the part of the register of voters relating to his parish or township, at the time and in the manner required by this act, or who shall wilfully refuse or neglect to deliver to the clerk of the peace the copy of the lists of claimants and of persons objected to, and the copies of the register, as required by this act, or who shall wilfully refuse or neglect to deliver to the town clerk of the city or borough the copies of the several lists as required by this act, or who shall wilfully refuse or neglect to attend the court for revising the lists of voters of his parish or township, or to attend any revising barrister when required by any summons as aforesaid" (*i. e.*, pursuant to sect. 50) "or who shall wilfully refuse or neglect to deliver to the barrister or barristers holding any such court the several lists to be made out by them as aforesaid, or who shall be wilfully guilty of any other breach of duty in the execution of this act, shall, for every such offence be liable to pay by way of fine a sum of money not exceeding five pounds nor less than twenty shillings, to be imposed by and at the discretion of any barrister holding any court for the revision of any list of the parish or township of such overseer: Provided always, that nothing herein contained as to any fine as aforesaid shall affect or abridge any right of action against any overseer or other person liable to any fine as aforesaid, or any liability such overseer or other person may incur under or by virtue of this act or the said recited act."

Adaptation of acts as regards lists of county voters.

2.—(1.) For the purpose of the enactments relating to the registration of voters the lists of occupation voters in a parliamentary county shall be deemed to be part of the list of voters in that county, and any person whose name appears in the list of voters may object to the name of any other person therein, in like manner as if he were on the register of voters for the county (*f*).

(2.) In the list of voters and register of voters in a parliamentary county there shall be separate lists of— Sect. 2.

- (a) Ownership voters ;
- (b) Occupation voters other than lodgers ; and
- (c) Lodgers (*g*).

(*f*) The right to object had been restricted by sect. 7 of 6 Vict. c. 18, to persons on the register of voters for the time being.

(*g*) The lodgers here referred to are those whose names are comprised in the "Old Lodgers' List," Schedule 2, Form (D.), No. 3.

3.—(1.) In both parliamentary counties and parliamentary boroughs notices of claims and objections shall be given on or before the twentieth day of August, and the twentieth day shall be substituted in the Parliamentary Registration Acts for the twenty-fifth day of August wherever the same occurs. Alteration  
of dates.

(2.) The overseers shall, in both parliamentary counties and parliamentary boroughs, on or before the twenty-fifth day of August publish the lists of claims and objections, and deliver to the clerk of the peace and town clerk respectively the papers mentioned in sections nine (*h*) and nineteen (*i*) of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843 ; and the twenty-fifth day of August shall be substituted in the Parliamentary Registration Acts for the twenty-ninth day of August and for the first day of September wherever those dates respectively occur, and the first fourteen days after the said twenty-fifth day of August shall be substituted for the first fourteen days of September (*k*). 6 & 7 Vict.  
c. 18.

(*h*) The papers mentioned in sect. 9 (relating to counties) are the following :—

1. A copy of the appropriate portion of the register, with the marginal additions :

Sect. 3.

2. A copy of the list of such claimants as are deemed to be part of the list of voters, with the marginal additions:

3. A copy of the list of objections.

(i) The papers mentioned in sect. 19 (relating to boroughs) are:—

1. A copy of the list of voters:

2. A copy of the list of persons who have claimed in consequence of their having been omitted from the list of voters:

3. A copy of the list of objections.

(k) This enactment has rendered necessary an alteration of date (for the present year) in respect of declarations under sect. 10 of the County Voters Act, 1865, and sect. 24 of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878. Such declarations are accordingly to be sent this year to the clerk of the peace or town clerk on or before the 5th of September. See the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, Part IV. s. 30, *post*, p. 166.

Amend-  
ments as to  
revision.

4.—(1.) The court for the revision of the lists of voters in a parliamentary county may be held within the same period within which a court may be held for the revision of the lists of voters in a parliamentary borough (*l*), and seven days notice of each court shall be sufficient (*m*).

(2.) All declarations made in pursuance of section ten of the County Voters Registration Act, 1865 (*n*), shall be transmitted to the clerk of the peace on or before the twelfth day of September, and such declarations shall be open to inspection, and copies thereof shall be sold, on any day prior to the first day on which a court for the revision of the lists of voters in a parliamentary county can be held.

(3.) Where a place in a parliamentary county at which a revising barrister for such county is required to hold a court, is an urban sanitary district containing, according to the last published census for the time being, more than ten thousand inhabitants, the revising barrister shall hold at least one evening sitting of his court in such place (*o*), and section four

28 & 29  
Vict. c. 36.

of the Revising Barristers Act, 1873, shall apply to such sitting with the substitution of clerk of the peace for town clerk (*p*).

**Sect. 4.**  
**36 & 37**  
**Vict. c. 70.**

(4.) When it appears to the local authority (*q*) having power to assign polling places in a parliamentary county that, for the convenience of the voters in some polling district in such county, it is expedient to direct the holding of a revision court in a town near such polling district, although outside the boundary of the said county, the said authority may direct the revising barrister for the county to hold a revision court in such town.

(5.) The revising barrister need not insert in any list of voters for a parish in a county or borough the names of persons claiming to be inserted in such list, but may revise the list of claimants in like manner as if it were a list of voters, and sign the same as so revised, and deliver it to the clerk of the peace or town clerk as the case requires, and such clerk shall insert in the proper place in the lists of voters the name of each person appearing from the revised list of claimants so signed to be entitled to vote (*r*).

(6.) The revising barrister shall, if practicable, complete the revision of the lists of voters for the parishes in one polling district in a parliamentary county, and transmit the same to the clerk of the peace of the county, before proceeding to revise the lists of voters for any parish in another polling district (*s*).

(7.) The clerk of the peace shall, as soon as possible, proceed to cause copies of such lists to be printed, and in numbering the names shall prefix the number one to the first name in each polling district, so that there may be a separate series of numbers for each polling district, and such distinctive letter shall be applied to each polling district as may be determined by the local authority creating the poll-



**Sect. 4.** ing district, or in default of such determination by the clerk of the peace; and in the case of a poll such letter shall be deemed to be part of the number of the elector, to be marked in manner directed by the Ballot Act, 1872 (*t*).

35 & 36  
Vict. c. 33.

(8.) The clerk of the peace shall, as soon as possible after the receipt of all the revised lists of his county, cause to be made out and printed a separate supplemental list for each polling district, containing the names of all persons whose names do not appear in any list of voters for the parishes in such district, but who have been registered by the revising barrister as entitled to vote at the polling place of such district; and such supplemental list shall be placed at the end of the parish lists in each polling district; and the names therein shall be numbered consecutively after the rest of the lists in such polling district. The clerk of the peace shall add at the end of the register of voters a summary of the number of voters in each polling district.

41 & 42  
Vict. c. 26.

(9.) Sub-section fourteen of section twenty-eight of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, shall not apply to parliamentary counties, and in substitution for it the following provisions shall have effect:—

- (a) Where the name of a person appears to be entered more than once as a parliamentary voter on the lists of voters for the same parliamentary county, the revising barrister shall inquire whether such entries relate to the same person, and, on proof that such entries relate to the same person, shall retain one entry and erase the others.
- (b) The said person may select the entry to be retained by notice in writing delivered or sent by post to the revising barrister at or before the opening of the first court at which he revises

any of the lists in which any of such entries appear, or by application made by such person or on his behalf at the time of the revision of the first of such lists.

Sect. 4.

(c) If no selection is so made the entry to be retained shall be determined as follows :

(i) if one only of the entries is on the list of ownership voters, that entry shall be retained; and

(ii) if all or none of the entries are on the list of ownership voters, and one of the entries is the place of abode of the voter, the entry in respect of the place of abode shall be retained; and

(iii) in any other case the entry in that one of the lists which is first revised by the revising barrister shall be retained,

and if any such entry to be retained is objected to, the revising barrister shall not finally erase any other entry until the objection to the entry to be retained has been determined by him in favour of the voter.

(l) This period is by virtue of sect. 33 of 6 & 7 Vict. c. 18, between the 15th of September inclusive and the 31st of October inclusive. By sect. 62 of the last-mentioned Act, an appellant against a revising barrister's decision must, within the first four days in the Michaelmas Term next after the decision to which the appeal relates, transmit to the masters the statement and notice referred to in that section. The Michaelmas Sittings (substituted for Michaelmas Term) commence on the 24th of October; consequently the required statement and notice must, it would seem, be transmitted by the 27th of October, *i. e.*, before the expiration of the statutory period of revision. The Legislature, whilst providing for appeals in the present year, have failed to remove the apparent anomaly noticed above.

For the year 1885, the period of revision is between the 8th of September and the 8th of October, both inclusive; see sect. 30 of the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, *post*, p. 166.

(m) Under sect. 32 of 6 & 7 Vict. c. 18, the revising barrister was required, ten clear days before the holding of his first revision court, to give notice to the clerk of

Sect. 4.

the peace of the several times and places at which his courts would be held. Now it is sufficient if the notice be one of seven clear days before the holding of each court. The greater latitude of arrangement permitted by the new enactment will doubtless be found useful by revising barristers in fixing their courts, especially in populous places.

(n) The declarations here referred to are those enacted for the purpose of enabling persons to correct misdescription of their place of abode. It is remarkable that the larger powers of correction possessed by occupation voters, by virtue of sect. 24 of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, as applied by sect. 1, sub-sect. 1 of this act, are not extended to ownership voters.

(o) The object apparently of this provision is to afford facilities for registration to voters inhabiting populous districts which, lying beyond the boundaries of parliamentary boroughs, are not provided for by sect. 4 of the Revising Barristers Act, 1873.

(p) The 4th section of the Revising Barristers Act, 1873, is as follows:—

“Every barrister appointed to revise the lists for a parliamentary borough containing, according to the last census for the time being, more than ten thousand inhabitants, shall hold at least one evening sitting of his court in such borough.

“An evening sitting shall commence not earlier than six nor later than seven o'clock in the evening, and shall be of such duration as, in the opinion of the revising barrister, shall be reasonable.

“Special notice or notices of an evening sitting or of evening sittings to be held in a borough shall be published by the town clerk in such manner as the revising barrister may direct.”

(q) The “local authority” here means the justices of the peace assembled in quarter sessions; see 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102, s. 34; and 35 & 36 Vict. c. 33, s. 5.

(r) This is a judicious enactment, it having been found impracticable in populous constituencies to go through the formality of inserting in the list of voters each individual claim allowed. The testimony of Lord Coleridge, C. J., in *Pickard v. Baylis* (Colt. Reg. Cas. on pp. 106 and 107) to a different practice must have had reference to a period when the labour of revising barristers in large boroughs was far less onerous than it is at present.

(s) The object of the legislature in enacting this subsection being apparently to accelerate the preparation of the lists for the printer, it may be suggested that revising barristers would be doing good service by completing (where practicable) the revision of the lists of the

several polling districts in alphabetical order. Failing this, the work of the printer may possibly, at times, be unduly suspended.

Sect. 4.

(t) The directions for marking ballot papers are contained in the 1st Schedule of the Ballot Act, 1872, Part L, "The Poll."

5.—(1.) Where a person is entered more than once as a parliamentary voter on the lists of voters for the same parliamentary borough, and the revising barrister proceeds in pursuance of sub-section fourteen of section twenty-eight of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, to retain one of such entries for voting, and places against the others a note to the effect that such person is not entitled to vote in respect of the qualification therein contained, and such person has not selected the entry to be retained, the entry to be retained shall be determined as follows :

Provision as to double entries in boroughs.

- (a) If one of the entries is on the list of freemen that entry shall be retained ;
- (b) If neither of the entries is on the list of freemen, and one of the entries is the place of abode of the voter, the entry in respect of the place of abode shall be retained ; and
- (c) In any other case the entry in that one of the lists which is first revised by the revising barrister shall be retained ;

and if any such entry to be retained is objected to, the revising barrister shall not finally place a note against any other entry until the objection to the entry to be retained has been determined by him in favour of the voter (u).

(2.) Where a parliamentary borough is divided into divisons (x), and notwithstanding the said provisions of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, and this act, the name of a person is entered in the register of parliamentary voters in

Sect. 5. more than one division in the said parliamentary borough without such note as above in this section mentioned, and one of those entries is his place of abode, he shall be entitled to vote only in that division in which he is registered as a voter in respect of his place of abode, and shall not vote in respect of any other entry.

(u) Assuming that any useful object can be attained by the retention of duplicate entries, these provisions are an improvement on those of the earlier statute by reason of their being more precise. It may, however, be doubted whether any advantage which may be conceivably gained by retaining such entries, is not more than counter-balanced by a system which has the effect of encumbering the register, and greatly increasing the expenses of registration.

(x) See the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, Part I., s. 8, *post*, p. 145.

Saving as to registration of burgesses and voters in parishes in municipal boroughs.

6.—(1.) Subject to the exception hereinafter mentioned, where a parish is situate in a municipal borough and not in a parliamentary borough, the registration of occupation voters shall be conducted in manner provided by the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, as applied by this act, respecting the registration of occupation voters in a parish which is not situate in a municipal borough; and the enrolment of burgesses in the said municipal borough shall be conducted in manner provided by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, with respect to municipal boroughs to which the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, does not apply; and revising assessors shall continue to be elected in accordance with the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, as amended by any act of the present session with respect to municipal elections.

45 & 46  
Vict. c. 50.

(2.) But where any part of the area of the said municipal borough was immediately before the dis-

solution of this present Parliament included in the area of a parliamentary borough, and such parliamentary borough ceased after such dissolution to be a parliamentary borough, then the registration of occupation voters and the enrolment of burgesses in a parish in such municipal borough shall be conducted in like manner, so nearly as may be, as heretofore, and the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, shall apply to the said municipal borough in like manner as heretofore (y), subject nevertheless as follows:—

Sect. 6.

- (a) "Parliamentary county" shall, for the purpose of such application, be substituted for "parliamentary borough."
- (b) The lists and register of voters shall be made out alphabetically in like manner as in the rest of the county, but the lists shall be framed in parts for polling districts and wards in such manner that the parts may be conveniently compiled or put together to serve as lists for polling districts or as ward lists.
- (c) The overseers of every parish in such municipal borough shall send to the clerk of the peace for the parliamentary county two copies of the lists of voters at the same time at which they send copies to the town clerk, and the lists of voters for a parish in such borough when revised shall be transmitted by the revising barrister to such clerk of the peace, and dealt with by him as with other lists in his county, but, save as aforesaid, the town clerk of the municipal borough shall, until such transmission, act as and be deemed to be the town clerk within the meaning of the Parliamentary Registration Acts and this act in relation to such parish, and the clerk of the peace shall not act in relation to

Sect. 6.

the registration of occupation voters in such parish.

(d) The lists of occupation voters and burgesses shall be revised by the revising barrister for the parliamentary county in which the municipal borough is situate, and if that borough extends into more parliamentary counties than one, then by the revising barrister for the parliamentary county in which the greater part in extent of such municipal borough is situate, and such revising barrister shall hold a court in the municipal borough.

(y) It follows from this section that in a municipal borough which was wholly or partially included in a parliamentary borough at the time of the dissolution of the present Parliament, the registration of occupation voters and the enrolment of burgesses will continue to be conducted by revising barristers; but in a municipal borough which was neither wholly nor partially included in a parliamentary borough at the time of the dissolution of the present Parliament, the enrolment of burgesses will still be conducted by revising assessors.

Clerks of  
the peace  
and town  
clerks.

7.—(1.) Clerks of the peace and town clerks shall send their precepts to the overseers in the present year within twelve days after the passing of this act, and in any subsequent year on or within seven days before the fifteenth day of April.

(2.) Where a parliamentary county is co-extensive with or comprised in one county quarter sessional area, the clerk of the peace for that area shall, as regards such parliamentary county, be clerk of the peace for the county within the meaning of the Parliamentary Registration Acts and this act, subject nevertheless to the provisions of section one hundred and one of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, with respect to the town clerk of the borough of Newport, Isle of Wight, being deemed and taken to

be clerk of the peace for the parliamentary county of the Isle of Wight (2).

Sect. 7.

(3.) Where a parliamentary county extends into more county quarter sessional areas than one, the clerk of the peace of each county quarter sessional area shall, in respect of each parish in such parliamentary county which is within his jurisdiction, act as and be deemed to be the clerk of the peace of the county within the meaning of the Parliamentary Registration Acts and this act, until the lists of voters for such parish have been revised; but the revising barrister shall transmit the revised lists of voters for such parish to the clerk of the peace of the county quarter sessional area which comprises the largest part in extent of the said parliamentary county, and, save as aforesaid, such last-mentioned clerk shall, as respects the said parliamentary county, act as, and be deemed to be sole clerk of the peace of the county for the purposes of the Parliamentary Registration Acts and this act.

(2) Sect. 101 of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, enacts that "the town clerk for the time being for the borough of Newport in the Isle of Wight shall for the purposes of this act be deemed and taken to be the clerk of the peace for the county of the Isle of Wight."

8. Whereas by section thirty-one of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, it was provided that the word "expenses" in sections fifty-four and fifty-five of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, should include and apply to all proper and reasonable fees and charges of any clerk of the peace of any county, or of any town clerk of any city or borough to be thereafter made or charged by him in any year for his trouble, care, and attention in the performance of the services and duties imposed on him by the above-mentioned acts:

Applica-  
tion of 30  
& 31 Vict.  
c. 102,  
s. 31, as to remunera-  
tion of  
clerks of  
the peace.



**Sect. 8.** And whereas doubts may arise as to whether the said section would extend to services and duties imposed upon him by the Representation of the People Act, 1884, or this act, and it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it therefore enacted as follows:

48 Vict.  
c. 3.

Section thirty-one of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, with respect to the remuneration of clerks of the peace and town clerks, shall extend to their duties under the Representation of the People Act, 1884, and this Act (a).

(a) Sect. 31 of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, is as follows:—

“The word ‘expenses’ contained in the sections fifty-four and fifty-five of the said Registration Act of the session of the sixth year of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter eighteen, shall be deemed to and shall include and apply to all proper and reasonable fees and charges of any clerk of the peace of any county, or of any town clerk of any city or borough, to be hereafter made or charged by him in any year for his trouble, care, and attention in the performance of the services and duties imposed upon him by the same act or by this act, in addition to any money actually paid or disbursed by him for or in respect of any such services or duties as aforesaid.”

Divided  
parishes.

9. Where a parish is situate partly within and partly without the boundary of a parliamentary county, or of a parliamentary borough, or of a municipal borough, the burgesses of which are enrolled in accordance with the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, the Parliamentary Registration Acts and this act shall apply as if the several parts of the parish divided by such boundaries were respectively separate parishes, and the overseers of the whole undivided parish were also the overseers of each such separate parish.

41 & 42  
Vict. c. 26.

Special  
provisions  
as to voters  
in 1885.

10. Any person deemed to be an inhabitant occupier under section three of the Representation of the People Act, 1884, shall be qualified to be regis-

tered as if the provisions of that act had been in force throughout the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and had been duly carried into effect.

Sect. 10.

11. A man entitled to be registered as a fifty pounds rental voter shall be registered as an occupation voter and not as an ownership voter, and shall be included in the expression "occupation voter" in this act, and it shall be the duty of the overseers to insert the name of every fifty pounds rental voter in the list of occupation voters, and to add "objected" before the name of such voter in the portion of the register relating to ownership voters (b).

Provision as to voters in respect of 50*l.* rental.

(b) Should overseers omit to carry out the directions of this section, the revising barrister will probably treat such omission as "a mistake" within sect. 28 (sub-sect. 1) of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, as applied by this act, and transfer the name of the 50*l.* rental voter from the list of ownership voters to that of occupation voters.

12. Whereas by section seven of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, it is provided that every period of qualification for parliamentary voters in parliamentary boroughs which was then computed by reference to the last day of July should be computed by reference to the fifteenth day of July, and the said enactment extends to occupation voters in parliamentary counties, and it is expedient to extend the same enactment to all other voters in parliamentary counties: Be it therefore enacted as follows:

Extension to free-holders of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 26, s. 7, as to the period of qualification.

Every period of qualification as defined by the said act for any voter in a parliamentary county which is now computed by reference to the last day of July

Sect. 12. shall, instead of being so computed, be computed by reference to the fifteenth day of July.

The term "period of qualification," as defined by sect. 7 of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, includes "any period of occupation, residence, possession, receipt of rents and profits, and non-receipt of parochial relief or other alms." It has no reference to the date by which a man must be in the enjoyment of electoral capacity in respect of status, which date still remains the 31st of July. The distinction between the class of persons affected by sect. 7 of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, and that of persons referred to in sect. 28 (sub-sect. 7) of that act, is pointed out in *Hayward v. Scott*, L. R., 5 O. P. D. 231; see also *Saint's Reg. Cas.* pp. 285, 286, notes.

As to constitution of polling districts.

13.—(1.) Where a parliamentary county is co-extensive with or is comprised within one county quarter sessional area, the court of county quarter sessions having jurisdiction in that area shall be the local authority having power to divide such parliamentary county into polling districts within the meaning of the enactments relating to polling districts.

(2.) Where a parliamentary county extends into more county quarter sessional areas than one, the court of county quarter sessions for the area which comprises the largest part in extent of such parliamentary county, shall be the local authority having power to divide such parliamentary county into polling districts.

(3.) Where a parliamentary county extends into more county quarter sessional areas than one, the local authority having power to divide the said county into polling districts shall have power to agree with any other court of quarter sessions having jurisdiction in that area for the constitution of a joint committee to take into consideration the division

of such county into polling districts and assigning of polling places to such districts, and shall, after receiving the report of the said committee, make such order thereon as they may think fit.

Sect. 13.

(4.) The local authority having power to divide any parliamentary county or parliamentary borough into polling districts shall, not later than one month after the passing of this act, take into consideration the division of such county or borough into polling districts, and, if necessary, in order to make the districts conform with the enactments relating to the division of counties and boroughs into polling districts, shall divide such county and borough, or any division of such borough, anew into polling districts, and (in a county) assign polling places to such districts, in such manner as shall make the districts so conform with the said enactments, measuring the distance therein mentioned along the nearest road, so as to meet the convenience of electors in recording their votes.

(5.) A court of general sessions shall, where necessary for the purposes of this section, be assembled forthwith after the passing of this act.

14.—(1.) Where any expenses have been incurred, either by the court of county quarter sessions of any county quarter sessional area in dividing a parliamentary county into polling districts, or by the clerk of the peace of any county quarter sessional area under the Parliamentary Registration Acts, or this act, and such expenses were incurred partly in respect of a locality which does, and partly in respect of a locality (whether a division, liberty, county of a town, or other locality) which does not, contribute to the county rate levied by the court of county quarter sessions of such county quarter sessional area, that court shall apportion the expenses between

As to expenses in case of divided county jurisdiction.

Sect. 14. the localities in the ratio, so nearly as may be, which the number of registered voters in each locality for the time being bear to each other, and the amount apportioned to any such non-contributing locality shall be defrayed out of the county rate or rate in the nature of a county rate levied in such locality; and an order of the said court of county quarter sessions, made on the treasurer or other officer receiving such rate, shall be obeyed by and may be enforced against such treasurer, as if he were the treasurer of the court of county quarter sessions making the order.

(2.) Where a parliamentary borough is situate within the jurisdiction of more than one court of county quarter sessions, and by reason of there being no town council in such borough, the expenses of the town clerk under the Parliamentary Registration Acts and this act are required to be allowed by the quarter sessions for the county in which such parliamentary borough is situate, such expenses shall be allowed by the court of county quarter sessions within the jurisdiction of which the larger portion of such parliamentary borough in area is situate.

(3.) The receipts of any clerk of the peace under the Parliamentary Registration Acts shall be applied in aid of the rate which bears the expenses of such clerk, and if there is more than one such rate, then of each rate in the proportion in which the expenses are borne by such rates.

Repeal of  
2 & 3 Will.  
4, c. 45,  
s. 78.

15. From and after the passing of this act section seventy-eight of the act of parliament passed in the second and third years of the reign of his Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter forty-five, shall be and the same is hereby repealed (c).

Provided that no person shall be prevented by any other act from being registered as a parliamentary

voter in respect of his occupation of any chambers or premises in any of the colleges or halls of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge (*d*). Sect. 15.

(c) The section here referred to enacted that "nothing in this act contained shall extend to or in anywise affect the election of members to serve in parliament for the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or shall entitle any person to vote in the election of members to serve in parliament for the city of Oxford or town of Cambridge in respect of the occupation of any chambers or premises in any of the colleges or halls of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge."

It was held in *Perowne v. Peters*, *Barnes v. Peters*, and *Bakewell v. Peters* (L. R., 4 C. P. 539; 1 Hop. & Colt. 251; 38 L. J., C. P. 266), that sect. 78 of the Reform Act, 1832, was by sects. 56 and 59 of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, incorporated into the latter statute, so that occupiers of college rooms in the University of Cambridge were not entitled to vote for the town of Cambridge in respect of their occupation of such rooms. Although the authority of the cases cited above has been superseded by the repeal of sect. 78 of the earlier act, it may nevertheless be found that the statutory requirements in relation to the qualifying periods of residence and occupation respectively will prevent many undergraduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge from acquiring the franchise.

(*d*) This proviso apparently refers to sect. 24 of 19 Vict. c. xvii. (The Cambridge Award Act, 1856).

16. Any person registered as a parliamentary voter in the register of voters for a parish may, by notice in writing delivered or sent to the clerk of the guardians for such parish, or for the union containing such parish, require such clerk to send to him a list giving the names and addresses, as appearing in the books of the guardians and their officers, either of all men of full age, or of all persons who have, during the period specified in the notice, received out of the rates administered by such guardians, either parochial relief or outdoor parochial relief, and at the time of receiving such relief were recorded as resident in the said parish or union, and the clerk

Informations as to persons disqualified by parochial relief.

**Sect. 18.** of the guardians, on payment of fees after the rate allowed by the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, for returns by registrars of births and deaths (e), shall send the list with such of the said particulars as are specified in the notice, and the relieving officers of the guardians shall give the clerk the information he requires for that purpose, and shall receive from the clerk a reasonable remuneration for so doing, and if any clerk or relieving officer refuses or fails to comply with this section he shall be deemed guilty of a wilful act of commission or omission within the meaning of section ninety-seven of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843 (f).

41 & 42  
Vict. c. 26.

6 & 7 Vict.  
c. 18.

(e) According to the rate here referred to the clerk will "be entitled to a fee of twopence, and to a further fee of twopence for every" entry in the return; see 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88, s. 28, and 41 & 42 Vict. c. 26, s. 11.

(f) Sect. 97 of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, enacts that "every sheriff, under sheriff, clerk of the peace, town clerk, secondary, returning officer, clerk of the crown, postmaster, overseer, or other person, or public officer, required by this act to do any matter or thing, shall for every wilful misfeasance, or wilful act of commission or omission contrary to this act, forfeit to any party aggrieved the penal sum of one hundred pounds, or such less sum as the jury before whom may be tried any action to be brought for the recovery of the before-mentioned sum shall consider just to be paid to such party, to be recovered by such party, with full costs of suit, by action for debt in any of her Majesty's superior courts at Westminster: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersede any remedy or action against any returning officer according to any law now in force."

Repeal.

17. The acts mentioned in the first schedule to this act shall to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned be repealed without prejudice to anything done in pursuance thereof before the passing of this act.

Enactment  
of forms,  
&c.

18. The forms and instructions contained in the second and third schedules to this act shall be used

and observed in all cases to which they apply, and shall be substituted in all such cases for the forms, instructions, and directions contained in the schedules to the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, the County Voters Registration Act, 1865, the Representation of the People Act, 1867, the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, and the Representation of the People Act, 1884, but a disregard of any form or instruction shall not of itself invalidate any list, notice, or other thing.

19. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

The expression “ownership voter” means a person entitled to vote in respect of the ownership of property, whether of freehold, leasehold, or copyhold tenure.

The expression “fifty pounds rental voter” means a person who on the sixth day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four was registered as a voter for a county in pursuance of section twenty of the Reform Act, 1832, in respect of the occupation of any land or tenement for which he was *bonâ fide* liable to a yearly rent of not less than fifty pounds, and who continues by virtue of section ten of the Representation of the People Act, 1884, to be entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of such occupation.

The expression “occupation voter” means, as regards a parliamentary county, a person entitled to vote in respect of any qualification conferred by the Representation of the People Act, 1884, and as regards a parliamentary borough means a person entitled to vote in respect of any qualification conferred by section five of the Representation of the People Act, 1884, or in respect of a household qualification or a lodger qualification as defined by that act.

**Sect. 18.**  


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 6 & 7 Vict.  
 c. 18.  
 28 & 29  
 Vict. c. 36.  
 30 & 31  
 Vict. c. 102.  
 41 & 42  
 Vict. c. 26.  
 48 Vict. c. 3.  
 Defini-  
 tions.

2 & 3  
 Will. 4,  
 c. 45.



**Sect. 19.**  
 6 & 7 Vict.  
 c. 18.  
 41 & 42  
 Vict. c. 26.

The expression "Parliamentary Registration Acts" means the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, and the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, inclusive of any acts and enactments amending the said acts, or otherwise relating to revising barristers or to the registration of voters, and of any acts and enactments relating to rating in so far as they are auxiliary to or deal with the registration of voters.

The expression "parliamentary county" means a county returning a member or members to serve in parliament, and where a county is divided for the purpose of such return means a division of such county.

The expression "court of county quarter sessions" means the justices in general or quarter sessions assembled for any county at large, or riding, or parts of a county at large having a separate commission of the peace and a separate court of quarter sessions, and includes the justices in general or quarter sessions assembled for the Isle of Ely.

The expression "county quarter sessional area" means the area of the jurisdiction as extended by this act of any court of county quarter sessions, and includes the Isle of Ely; and save as aforesaid, for the purposes of this act every liberty, county of a city, or county of a town which for the purposes of parliamentary elections forms part of any county at large, riding, or parts shall be deemed to be within the jurisdiction of the court of county quarter sessions and clerk of the peace of such county at large, riding, or parts.

The expression "clerk of the peace for a county quarter sessional area" means the clerk of the peace for such county at large, riding, or parts as aforesaid, and includes the clerk of the peace for the Isle of Ely.

Other expressions in this act have, unless the context otherwise requires, the same meaning as in the Parliamentary Registration Acts. Sect. 19.

20. This act shall not apply to Scotland or Ireland, and may be cited for all purposes as the Registration Act, 1885. Extent and short title of act.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Sect. 17.

*Enactments repealed.*

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Part repealed.
6 Vict. c. 18..	The Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843.	Section forty. Schedule A.
28 & 29 Vict. c. 36.	The County Voters Registration Act, 1865.	Section four. Section five. Section twelve. Schedule A.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 102.	The Representation of the People Act, 1867.	So much of section thirty as relates to persons entitled to vote for a county in respect of the occupation of premises other than lodgings.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 58.	The Parliamentary Electors Registration Act, 1868.	Section seventeen. Section nineteen.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Sect. 18.

INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS FOR COUNTIES.

*Instructions to Clerks of the Peace.*

1. Where a parish or township is wholly situate in a parliamentary borough which will at the next general election return a member or members to serve in Parliament, or in a municipal borough the

Sched. 2. whole or part of the area of which was comprised in the area of a parliamentary borough which after the dissolution of the Parliament existing in January in one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five ceases to be a parliamentary borough, the clerk of the peace will omit from his precept and the forms sent to the overseers of such parish or township such parts of the following form of precept and other forms as relate to occupation voters, that is to say, in the precept, paragraphs 3 to 8, 13, 16, 17, 18, 23 to 25, 27 to 29, 34, 37, 41, 42, and so much of paragraphs 1, 33, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47 as is between asterisks, and Part II. of the forms.

In the year 1885 the clerk of the peace will omit so much of the precept as relates to the old lodgers list and the forms relating to that list.

If there is no corrupt and illegal practices list the clerk of the peace will omit from the precept and forms all parts relating to it.

2. Where a parish or township is situate partly within and partly without the boundary—

(a.) of a parliamentary borough which will at the next general election return a member or members to serve in Parliament; or

(b.) of a municipal borough, the whole or part of the area of which was comprised in the area of any such former parliamentary borough as above mentioned,

each such part of a parish is deemed to be a separate parish for the purpose of the precept and these forms, and the clerk of the peace must send to the overseers of such parish or township two precepts, as if that portion of the parish which is within the said boundary were a separate parish from the portion without the said boundary, and must inform the overseers that the lists of all the voters for each of the said portions must be made out separately, and that any reference in either precept to the parish or township means only that portion of the parish or township which is situate inside or outside the said boundary, as the case may be.

3. Where a parish or township is situate in more than one division of a county or in more than one

polling district, the clerk of the peace must inform the overseers of such parish or township that the lists of voters for the portion of the parish or township within each division or polling district must be made out separately. Sched. 2.

4. The clerk of the peace will send to the overseers of every parish or township such number of copies of the register of voters for the parish or township as are sufficient to comply with the provisions of the precept as to publication, and a copy of each of the following forms for ownership voters, namely, ownership Forms No. 2, No. 3, and No. 6; and a sufficient number of copies of the corrupt and illegal practices list, if any; and when forms relating to occupation voters are sent, a copy of each of the following forms for occupation voters, Form A., Form B., Form C., No. 1 and No. 2, Form D., No. 3, Form E., No. 1, Form K., No. 1 and No. 2, and Form L., No. 1 and No. 2.

5. Each entry for voting on the parliamentary register of every county or division is to be distinguished by a number, either alone or in combination with a letter distinguishing the polling district in accordance with the provisions of this act.

6. Where the name of a person is entered on any list of voters for a parish, and such person is registered by the revising barrister as entitled to vote in a polling district, other than the polling district comprising such parish, such entry shall in the register be denoted by an asterisk, and no number is to be prefixed to the name of such person in such entry.

FORM No. 1.

FORM OF PRECEPT OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE TO THE OVERSEERS.

*Registration of County Voters.*

County of \_\_\_\_\_ } To the overseers of the poor of the parish  
to wit } of \_\_\_\_\_ [or of the township of \_\_\_\_\_].

In pursuance of the provisions of the acts of parliament in that behalf, I require your attention to the

Sched. 2. following instructions respecting the registration of county voters.

Part I. of this precept informs you generally of the persons entitled to be registered as voters, and of the meaning of the expressions used in this precept, and also as to the mode in which you are to make out and publish the lists.

Part II. gives you in order of time the several matters which you are required to do.

#### PART I.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS EXPLAINING THE PERSONS ENTITLED TO BE REGISTERED, THE MEANING OF THE EXPRESSIONS USED, AND THE MODE OF MAKING OUT AND PUBLISHING THE LISTS.

#### *Definitions.*

1. This precept relates to the registration of parliamentary voters for your county [*or division*].\* There are two classes of persons entitled to be registered: first, ownership voters; and, secondly, occupation voters.\*

Ownership voters.

2. In this precept—

- (a.) The expression “ownership voters” means persons entitled to be registered as voters in respect of an ownership qualification; that is to say, of the ownership of property, whether of freehold, leasehold, or copyhold tenure, and does not include fifty pounds rental voters.
- (b.) The expression “ownership portion of the register” means the portion of the register of voters which contains the names of persons entitled to vote in respect of an ownership qualification in your parish [*or township*].
- (c.) The expression “list of ownership claimants” means the list to be made by you of persons who, on or before the twentieth day of July next shall have claimed to vote in respect of an ownership qualification in your parish [*or township*].

Occupation voters.

3. In this precept the expression “occupation voters” means persons entitled to be registered as voters in respect of,—

- (a.) a fifty pounds rental qualification as hereafter defined in paragraph 5 of this precept; Sched. 2.
- (b.) a ten pounds occupation qualification as hereafter defined in paragraph 6 of this precept; or
- (c.) a household qualification as hereafter defined in paragraph 7 of this precept; or
- (d.) a lodger qualification as hereafter defined in paragraph 8 of this precept.

4. Every person entitled to be registered as an ownership voter or an occupation voter must be a man of full age (a) and not subject to any legal incapacity, and must not at any time during the twelve months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July next have received any parochial relief. General qualifications.

(a) It is sufficient if the voter has attained his majority by the 31st of July next preceding the revision: see *Powell v. Bradley*, 18 C. B., N. S. 65; 34 L. J., C. P. 67; and *Hargreaves v. Hopper*, L. R., 1 C. P. D. 195; 2 Hop. & Colt. 304; see also note to *Powell v. Bradley* (*supra*), Saint's Reg. Cas. 212.

5. A person entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a fifty pounds rental qualification— Fifty pounds rental qualification.
- (a) must on the fifteenth day of July next be an occupier as tenant of some land or tenement for which he is bonâ fide liable to a yearly rent of not less than fifty pounds; and
  - (b) must have occupied such land or tenement for the whole of the twelve months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July next; and
  - (c) must have been registered as a voter in respect of the said occupation in the register of voters in force during the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

If two or more persons jointly are such occupiers as above mentioned, and the rent is such as to give fifty pounds or more for each occupier, each such occupier, if he was registered in respect of the said occupation as aforesaid in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, is entitled to be registered as a voter.

**Sched. 2.**  
**Ten pounds**  
**occupation**  
**qualifica-**  
**tion.**

6. A person entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a ten pounds occupation qualification—

- (a.) must on the fifteenth day of July next be, and during the whole twelve months immediately preceding that day have been, an occupier, as owner or tenant, of some land or tenement in your parish [*or township*] of the clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds; and
- (b.) such person, or some one else, must during those twelve months have been rated to all poor rates made in respect of such land or tenement; and
- (c.) all sums due in respect of the said land or tenement on account of any poor rate made and allowed during the twelve months immediately preceding the fifth day of January last must have been paid on or before the twentieth day of July next.

If two or more persons, jointly, are such occupiers as above mentioned, and the clear yearly value of the land or tenement is such as to give ten pounds or more for each occupier, two of such occupiers are entitled to be registered as voters; but no more are so entitled (unless they derived the property by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement, or devise, or) unless they are bonâ fide engaged as partners carrying on trade or business thereon, in any of which cases all may be registered, if the clear yearly value is sufficient to give ten pounds for each occupier (b).

See 30 & 31  
 Vict. c. 102,  
 s. 27.

If a person has occupied different lands or tenements in your division [*or county*] of the requisite value in immediate succession during the said twelve months he is entitled in respect of the occupation thereof to be registered as a voter in the parish [*or township*] in which the last occupied land or tenement is situate.

(b) This instruction is, of course, to be understood subject to the limitations of the Joint Stock Company's Act, 1862.

**Household**  
**qualifica-**  
**tion.**

7. A person entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a household qualification—

- (a.) must on the fifteenth day of July next be, and Sched. 2.  
for the whole twelve months immediately preceding that day (except the time (if any) not exceeding four months during which he has permitted the house to be occupied as a furnished house), have been, an inhabitant occupier of some dwelling-house in your parish [*or* township], or of some part of a house separately occupied as a dwelling; and
- (b.) such person or some one else must during those twelve months have been rated to all poor rates made in respect of the said dwelling-house; and
- (c.) all sums due in respect of the said dwelling-house on account of any poor rate made and allowed during the twelve months immediately preceding the fifth day of January last must have been paid on or before the twentieth day of July next.

If two or more persons are joint occupiers of a dwelling-house no one of them is entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a household qualification in respect thereof, though if the value is sufficient, one or more of them may be entitled under paragraph 6 above.

If a person has occupied different dwelling-houses in your division [*or* county] in immediate succession during the said twelve months he is entitled in respect of the occupation thereof to be registered as a voter in the parish [*or* township] in which the last occupied dwelling-house is situate.

If a person inhabits a dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service, or employment, and the dwelling-house is not inhabited by any person under whom such man serves in such office, service, or employment, he is to be considered as an inhabitant occupier of that dwelling-house.

8. A person entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a lodger qualification—

Lodgers  
qualifica-  
tion.

- (a.) must have claimed to be registered; and
- (b.) must have occupied separately as a lodger for the whole twelve months immediately preceding



Sched. 2.

the fifteenth day of July next, lodgings, being part of one and the same dwelling-house in your parish [*or* township], and being of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of ten pounds or upwards; and

(c.) must have resided in such lodgings during the said twelve months.

If two or more persons are joint lodgers, and the value of the lodgings is such as to give ten pounds or more for each lodger, two of such persons but no more are entitled to be registered as voters.

If a person has occupied different lodgings of the requisite value in the same house in immediate succession, he is entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of the occupation thereof.

*Mode of making out Lists.*

Alphabetical order. 9. Each list must be made out in alphabetical order.

Entry of names, &c. 10. In making out the list of voters you are to state the surname and other name or names of each person at full length, the surname being placed first.

11. In making out the list of claimants the surname and other names of every claimant, with the place of his abode, the nature of his qualification, and either the locality or other description of the qualifying property, or the name of the occupying tenant, must be entered in the list according as the same is stated in the claim.

12. In every list the place of abode should be entered with the name (if any) of the street, lane, or other locality, and the number (if any) in such street, lane, or other locality, and such entry should be made in all cases in such a manner as will afford a full and sufficient address for a person entered, if a letter is addressed to him by post.

Entry of nature of qualification. 13. In the case of occupation voters the nature of the qualification should be entered as nearly as possible in the words of the statute conferring the franchise, for instance:—

Sched. 2.

- (a.) The nature of the fifty pounds rental qualification or ten pounds occupation qualification of a person should be stated thus, "tenement" or "land," or "land and tenement," or, in the case of a joint occupation, "tenement (joint)" or "land (joint)," or, in the case of successive occupation, "tenement (successive)" or "land (successive)":
- (b.) The nature of a household qualification should be stated thus, "dwelling-house," or in the case of successive occupation, "dwelling-house (successive)."

Where the same property constitutes both a ten pounds occupation qualification and a household qualification the nature of the qualification should be entered as "dwelling-house."

If the description indicates the nature of the qualification, as, for instance, if a ten pounds occupation qualification consists of a house and is entered as a dwelling-house, such description will be sufficient.

Any description of the nature of the qualification further than that above mentioned is superfluous and should not be given.

14. The description of any qualifying property should specify the name and situation of that property, and for that purpose should state either the name (if any) of the street, lane, or other locality, and the number (if any) in such street, lane, or other locality, or the name of the occupying tenant; and the description of the qualifying property should in all cases be such as will afford full and sufficient means of identifying such property.

Entry of qualifying property.

15. Where several qualifications are possessed by the same person, the particulars respecting each qualification should be stated in the list.

Several qualifications.

The object of this paragraph appears to be to facilitate the procedure enacted in sect. 4, sub-s. 9 of the Act, *ante*, p. 40.

16. You should omit from the occupiers list (mentioned in paragraph thirty-four, sub-paragraph (a), of this precept) the name of any person—

Omissions of dead and disqualified.

- (a.) whom from the returns furnished by the regis-

Sched. 2.

† Omit (d.) where there is no corrupt and illegal practices list.

Objections in old lodgers list.

Registrars returns.

- traveller of births and deaths or from your own knowledge you know to be dead; or  
 (b.) who is not qualified by reason of the non-payment of rates; or  
 (c.) who is disqualified by reason of having received parochial relief; or  
 †(d.) whose name is entered in the corrupt and illegal practices list.†

17. In making out the old lodgers list (mentioned in paragraph thirty-four, sub-paragraph (b), of this precept), if you have reason to believe that any person whose name is entered on that list is dead, or is not entitled to be registered, you should make a note to that effect in the margin of the list.

18. The registrars of births and deaths are required to send to you periodically returns of the names and residences of all male persons of full age dying within your parish [*or township*], and you must examine those returns to see whether any person who otherwise would appear in the list of voters is dead, and you are to pay the registrar, as part of your expenses connected with registration, a fee of twopence for each return, and a further fee of twopence for every death entered in such returns.

*Publication and Inspection.*

Publication of lists, &c.

19. The manner in which you are required to publish the ownership portion of the register and the lists, notices, and documents, directed by this precept to be published is as follows; (that is to say,) you are to fix a copy thereof (each copy being first signed by you)—

- (a.) on or near the outside of the outer door or of the outer wall near the door of every church and public chapel in your parish [*or township*], including chapels which do not belong to the established church; or  
 (b.) if there is no such church or chapel, then in some public or conspicuous situation in your parish [*or township*]; and  
 (c.) if your parish [*or township*] is wholly or partly situate in an urban sanitary district and not in a parliamentary borough, then in or near every

public or municipal or parochial office in your parish [or township], and (having first obtained the authority of the local postmaster, or if he refuses, of the postmaster-general,) in some public and conspicuous position in or near every post office and telegraph office occupied by or on behalf of the postmaster-general.

Sched. 2.

20. Everything so published must remain there during a period including two consecutive Sundays at least next after the first day of publication, and if you find any portion of a register, list, notice, or other document published by you in pursuance of this precept to be destroyed, mutilated, defaced, or removed, you are forthwith to place another to the same effect in its place.

21. Where this precept directs you during any period to allow any copy of a portion of a register, list, notice, or other document to be open to public inspection, and to deliver copies thereof, you will permit such copy, list, notice, or document to be perused by every person desirous of perusing it, at any time between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four of the clock in the afternoon of any day, except Sunday, during the said period, without payment or demand of any fee; and you are also to deliver a written or printed copy of it, signed by you, to every person applying for the same during the said period, on payment of a price for such copy after the following rate:—

Inspection and delivery of copies.

For any list or copy of a list containing any number of persons names—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Not exceeding 100 names .....	0	6
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 200	1	0
Exceeding 200 and not exceeding 300	1	6
Exceeding 300 and not exceeding 400	2	0
Exceeding 400 .....	2	6

22. You must allow any person who is registered as a parliamentary voter for your division [or county] to inspect at all reasonable times, free of charge,—

(a.) the books containing the poor rates made for your parish [or township] within the last two

Sched. 2.

- years, and to make a copy of or take an extract from such books; and  
 (b.) the returns of deaths sent to you by the registrars of births and deaths.

## PART II.

## THINGS TO BE DONE IN ORDER OF DATE.

*Notices and Inquiries.*

April and  
 May.  
 In 1885  
 paragraphs  
 23—25 may  
 be omitted.

23. In the months of April and May, or one of them, you are to inquire or ascertain with respect to all property in your parish [or township] which comprises any dwelling-house (including under the term any part of a house separately occupied as a dwelling), whether any man, other than the owner or other person rated or liable to be rated in respect of such property is entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a household qualification by reason of his being an inhabitant occupier of such dwelling-house, and you are to enter in the rate book in a separate column, added for the purpose, the name of every man so entitled and the situation or description of the dwelling-house in respect of which he is entitled.

If any property, whether by reason of belonging to the Crown or otherwise, is not rated, you must act under this paragraph in the same manner as if it were rated.

24. For the purpose of your inquiry you are at liberty to serve on any person who is the occupier or rated or liable to be rated in respect of any property, or on some agent of such person concerned in the management of such property, a requisition according to the form marked A. among the forms sent herewith. You may serve the requisition by giving it to the person by whom it is to be observed, or by leaving it at his last or usual place of abode or with some person on the property, and in case no such person can be found, then by affixing the requisition in some conspicuous part of the property; and where the property is occupied by a company or other body of persons you may serve the requisition on the secretary or agent of the company or body of persons; and if the property belongs to the Crown or

is not rated, you may serve it on the chief local officer having the superintendence or control of the property. **Sched. 2.**  
A person who fails to comply with the requisition is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of forty shillings.

25. In making the inquiries directed by the last two paragraphs you will observe the following directions:—

- (a.) if you know that any man who is not rated has occupied a dwelling-house since the fifteenth day of July last you should enter the name of that man in the rate book as mentioned in paragraph twenty-three of this precept, without serving any requisition on the occupier or other person rated.
- (b.) you should not serve the requisition on the occupier or owner of any property unless you have reasonable ground to believe that there is some inhabitant occupier of such property, who is entitled to vote, besides the person on whom the requisition is served.

26. On or before the twentieth day of June next you are to publish in manner directed by paragraph 19 of this precept the ownership portion (but not any other portion) of the register for your parish [*or township*] a copy of which is sent herewith, together with a notice, signed by you, according to the form marked No. 2, among the printed forms sent herewith, but such copy and notice are not to remain published after the twenty-fifth day of July next. 20th June.

27. On or before the twentieth day of June next you are to publish, in manner directed by paragraph 19 of this precept, a notice signed by you according to the form marked B. among the printed forms sent herewith. 20th June.

28. Where any sum on account of a poor rate made and allowed during the twelve months next before the fifth day of January last is on the first day of June next due in respect of any property in your parish [*or township*] capable of conferring the franchise for the said county in respect of a ten pounds occupation or household qualification, you 20th June.

Sched. 2. are, on or before the twentieth day of June next, to give to every occupier of that property a notice (in the Form C. (No. 1) sent herewith), by delivering it to such occupier, or leaving it at his last or usual place of abode, or with some person on the property in respect of which the rate is payable, and in case no such person can be found, then by affixing the notice upon some conspicuous part of such property.

You need not give this notice if the rate has been previously duly demanded of such occupier by a demand note served in the like manner as the last-mentioned notice, but you must serve the notice on every occupier of that property who will, if the rate is paid, be entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of the occupation thereof.

22nd July. 29. If the sum due on account of poor rate as above mentioned in respect of any property is not paid on or before the twentieth day of July next, all occupiers of that property are disqualified from being entered in any list of occupation voters; and on or before the twenty-second day of July next you are to make out (in the Form C. No. (2) sent herewith) a list containing the name of every person so disqualified; and you are to keep that list and, during the first fourteen days after the said twenty-second day of July, are to allow it to be open to public inspection, and to deliver copies thereof in accordance with paragraph 21 of this precept.

25th July. 30. On or before the twenty-fifth day of July next you will remove the copy of the register published as directed by paragraph 26 of this precept.

31st July. 31. On or before the last day of July next you are to ascertain from the relieving officer acting for your parish [*or township*] the names of all persons who are disqualified from being inserted in the lists of voters for your parish [*or township*], by reason of having received parochial relief, and the relieving officer upon your application is bound to produce to you at such place in your parish [*or township*] and at such times as are required by you the books in his possession, containing the names of such persons.

*Lists of Voters.*

Sched. 2.

32. On or before the last day of July next you are to make out, in manner directed by paragraphs 9 to 15 of this precept, the list of ownership claimants, that is to say, a list (in the Form No. 3 sent herewith) of all persons who, on or before the twentieth day of July next, have delivered or sent to you or any one of you their claims to be registered as county voters in respect of an ownership qualification, situate wholly or in part within your parish [*or township*].

31st July.

33. On or before the last day of July next you are to add on the margin of one copy of the ownership portion of the register for your parish [*or township*] sent herewith, and on the margin of the list of ownership claimants, the word "objected" before the name of every person therein whom you have reasonable cause to believe to be not entitled to be registered in the ownership portion of the new register about to be made, and the word "dead" before the name of every person therein whom you have reason from the returns sent by the registrars of births and deaths or from your own knowledge to believe to be dead.

31st July.

If it appears to you that any person is entered in the ownership portion of the register for your parish [*or township*] in respect of a fifty pounds rental qualification you will add the word "objected" before the name of such person,\* and will insert his name in the occupiers list.\*

34. On or before the last day of July next you are to make out in manner directed by paragraphs 9 to 17 of this precept the following lists of voters:—

31st July.

- (a.) The occupiers list, that is to say, a list (in the Form E. No. 1 sent herewith) of all persons entitled by reason of the occupation of property situate wholly or partly within your parish [*or township*] to be registered as voters in respect of a fifty pounds rental, a ten pounds occupation, or a household qualification as defined in paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 of this precept; and

- (b.) The old lodgers list, that is to say, a list (in

Sub-Par. (b)  
does not



**Sched. 2.**

apply in 1885, and must be omitted, and the language of the previous part of the paragraph must be altered accordingly, and Form D. (No. 3) need not be sent.

1st August.

the Form D. (No. 3) sent herewith) of all persons who, being on the register of voters now in force for your division [*or county*] in respect of residence in lodgings within your parish [*or township*] have, on or before the twenty-fifth day of July next, given or caused to be given to you, or any one of you, claims to have their names inserted in the lists of voters in respect of residence in the same lodgings.

35. On or before the first day of August next you are to sign one of the copies of the ownership portion of the register for your parish [*or township*] sent herewith, and the said list of ownership claimants, and to cause a sufficient number of copies of such list to be written or printed, and to publish the said portion of the register with your marginal additions and the said list signed by you in your parish [*or township*] in manner directed by paragraph 19 of this precept.

36. You are also to keep a copy signed by you of the said list, and a copy of the ownership portion of the register, with your marginal additions thereon signed by you, and during the first fourteen days after you have published them are to allow them to be open to public inspection, and to deliver copies thereof in accordance with paragraph 21 of this precept.

1st August.

\* Omit in 1885.

37. On or before the first day of August next you are to sign the occupiers list \*and old lodgers list\* (if any) and to cause a sufficient number of copies of such lists to be written or printed, and to publish the said lists signed by you in your parish [*or township*] in manner directed by paragraph 19 of this precept.

†If there is no corrupt and illegal practices list, the paragraph and words relating to it must be omitted.

38. †You are also to publish the corrupt and illegal practices list which is sent herewith, at the same time and in the same manner as you publish the list of ownership claimants, \*and also at the same time and in the same manner as you publish the occupiers and old lodgers lists.\*

39. You are to keep a written or printed copy of\* each of the occupiers and old lodgers lists (if any)

which you have made, signed by you,† and also of\* the corrupt and illegal practices list,† and during the first fourteen days after the publication thereof are to allow them to be open to public inspection, and to deliver copies thereof in accordance with paragraph 21 of this precept.

Sched. 2.

*Claims and Objections.*

40. On or before the twenty-fifth day of August next you are to make out (in accordance with paragraphs 9 to 15 of this precept, and according to the Form No. 6 sent herewith) a list of ownership voters objected to, that is to say, a list containing the name of every person whose name is entered in the ownership portion of the register or list of ownership claimants, against whom a notice of objection has been given to you or any one of you, on or before the twentieth day of August next.

25th  
August.

41. On or before the twenty-fifth day of August next you are also to make out (in accordance with paragraphs 9 to 17 of this precept and according to the Form L. sent herewith) occupiers and lodgers objection lists, that is to say, lists containing the name of every person against whom a notice of objection has been given to you, or any one of you, on or before the twentieth day of August next, as not being entitled to have his name retained in the occupiers list or old lodgers list for your parish [*or township*], giving in separate lists the objections made to—

25th  
August.

- (a.) any person on the occupiers list; and
- (b.) any person on the old lodgers list.

42. On or before the twenty-fifth day of August next you are to make out (in accordance with paragraphs 9 to 17 of this precept and according to the Form K. sent herewith) occupiers and lodgers claim lists, that is to say, lists containing the name of every person who has given or caused to be given to you, or any one of you, on or before the twentieth day of August next, notice of his claim to be registered in any list of voters for your parish [*or township*] in respect of a fifty pounds rental, ten pounds occupation,

25th  
August.

**Sched. 2.** household, or lodger qualification, making separate lists of—

- (a.) persons claiming to be registered in the occupiers list; and
- (b.) persons claiming to be registered as lodgers but not comprised in the old lodgers list.

25th  
August.

43. On or before the twenty-fifth day of August next you are to sign and publish in the manner directed by paragraph 19 of this precept a copy of the list made by you in pursuance of paragraph 40 of this precept, \*and of every list made by you in pursuance of paragraphs 41 and 42 of this precept.\*

44. You are to keep a copy of \*each\* such list signed by you, and during the fourteen days next after the twenty-fifth day of August next are to allow the same, and also the original notices of claims and objections, to be open to public inspection, and to deliver copies thereof, in accordance with paragraph 21 of this precept.

25th  
August.

45. On or before the twenty-fifth day of August next you are to deliver to me—

- (a.) the list of ownership claimants signed by you;
- (b.) the copy of the ownership portion of the register (sent herewith), with your marginal additions signed by you;
- (c.) a copy of the list of ownership voters objected to, signed by you;
- \* (d.) two copies of the occupiers and old lodgers lists; and
- (e.) a copy of each of the occupiers and lodgers claim and objection lists so made out and signed by you as aforesaid.\*

Omit this paragraph if there is no corrupt or illegal practices list.

46. You are also to make lists of persons claiming to be omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list (sent herewith), and of persons objected to on the ground that they are omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list, and you will deal with such lists, claims, and objections in the same manner in all respects—

- (a) if the person is on the ownership portion of

the register, or on the list of ownership claimants, as is directed by paragraphs 32, 33, 40, 43, 44, and 45 of this precept, respecting claims and objections in relation to an ownership qualification\* ; and

Sched. 2.

- (b) in any other case as is directed by paragraphs 41 to 45 of this precept respecting claims and objections in relation to the lists of occupation voters,\*

but any list made under this paragraph must be kept separate from any other list.

*Attendance upon Revising Barrister.*

47. You are to attend the court to be holden by September.  
the revising barrister for the revision of the lists of voters for your parish [*or township*]; and notice will be sent you of the time and place of holding such court.

You are, at such court, to deliver to the revising barrister holding it the following documents,—

- (a.) all the original notices of claims and objections received by you ;
- (b.)\* the occupiers and old lodgers lists ;
- (c.) the occupiers and lodgers claim and objection lists made out and signed by you ; and\*
- (d.) all notices of the withdrawal or revival of objections received by you,

\*and you are there to produce the rate-books of your parish [*or township*] containing the poor rates made and allowed during the period between the 5th day of January in last year and the 15th day of July next.\*

If you fail to comply with this precept you will be liable to the penalties in that case provided.

Given under my hand this            day of            .

(Signed)            *A.B.*

Clerk of the peace for the county of

Sched. 2.

## GENERAL FORMS.

## PART I.

## FORMS FOR OWNERSHIP VOTERS.

*Note.*—The following forms No. 2 to No. 7 refer only to ownership voters.

## FORM No. 2.

NOTICE as to OWNERSHIP CLAIMS to be given by the  
OVERSEERS.

WE hereby give notice, that all persons entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters for the [ division of the ] county of \_\_\_\_\_ in respect of the ownership (whether freehold, copyhold, or leasehold) of any property situate wholly or in part within this parish [or township], who are not upon the register of voters now in force, or who, being upon the register, do not retain the same qualification or continue in the same place of abode as described in such register, and who are desirous to have their names inserted in the register of voters about to be made for the said county [or division], are hereby required to give or send to us or any of us, on or before the twentieth day of July in this year, a notice in writing signed by them, in which their name and surname at full length, their place of abode, and the particulars of their qualification, must be legibly written, according to the form hereunder set forth.

Any person who is upon the present register in respect of such ownership of property as above mentioned may also make his claim, if he thinks fit; but it is not necessary that he should do so if he has the same qualification and place of abode now described in the register.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of June in the year  
(Signed) A. B. } Overseers of the parish  
C. D. } [or township] of

Sched. 2.

**FORM of NOTICE OF CLAIM to be given to OVERSEERS  
by CLAIMANTS in respect of OWNERSHIP.**

To the overseers of the parish [*or township*] of  
I hereby give you notice, that I claim to be in-  
serted in the list of parliamentary voters for the  
[        division of the ] county of        and that the  
particulars of my place of abode and qualification are  
stated in the columns below.

Dated the        day of        in the year  
(Signed)        *G. H.*

Name of the Claimant at full length, the Sur- name being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

*Note.*—The description should specify the street, lane, or other like place in the parish [*or township*] (if any), and number of house (if any), where the property is situate, or name of the property, if known by any, or name of the occupying tenant; or if the qualification consists of a tithe rentcharge, of the name of the rectory, vicarage, chapelry, or benefice to which the rentcharge belongs, and if it consists of any other rentcharge, then the names of the owners of the property out of which such rent is issuing, or some of them, and the situation of the property, and a statement of the registration of the claimant in respect of such rentcharge in the register in force in the year 1884.

Sched. 2.

## FORM No. 3.

## FORM OF LIST OF OWNERSHIP CLAIMANTS.

County of \_\_\_\_\_ } The list of persons claiming to be  
 to wit \_\_\_\_\_ } entitled to be registered as par-  
 \_\_\_\_\_ } liamentary voters for the [\_\_\_\_\_  
 division of the] county of \_\_\_\_\_, in respect of the  
 ownership of property situate in whole or in part  
 within the parish [or township] of \_\_\_\_\_

Margin for entering Overseers objections.	Name of each Voter at full length, the Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualifica- tion.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) *A. B.* } Overseers of the said  
*C. D.* } parish [or township].

*Note.*—In this form the particulars are to be copied  
 from the claim sent in.

Overseers must insert in the foregoing list the  
 name of the Parliamentary Division in which their  
 parish is situate.

## FORM No. 4.

NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO OWNERSHIP VOTERS to be  
 given to the OVERSEERS.

To the overseers of the parish [or township] of \_\_\_\_\_  
 I hereby give you notice that I object to the name  
 of the person mentioned and described below being \_\_\_\_\_

retained in the list of ownership voters for the [ division of the ] county of

Sched. 2.

Name of the Voter objected to as described in the Register or List of Ownership Claimants.	Place of Abode as described.	Nature of Qualification as described.	Description of Qualifying Property as given in the Register or List of Ownership Claimants.

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signed) *A. B.*  
 [Place of Abode.]

FORM No. 5.

*Form (a).*

NOTICE OF OBJECTION to be given to Persons whose Names are in the Ownership portion of the Register when objected to by any Person other than Overseers, and to the occupying Tenant of the qualifying Property, where notice is required to be given to the occupying Tenant.

To Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ [here insert the name and place of abode of the person objected to as described in the register, and in the case of notice to the tenant of the qualifying property insert his name and place of abode as described in the register].

Take notice that I object to your name [in the notice to the tenant instead of the words "your name," insert the name of the person objected to] being retained in the [here insert the name of the parish or township] list of ownership voters for the [ division of the ] county of \_\_\_\_\_



Sched. 2.

And I ground my objection,  
on the 1st column of the register,  
or on the 2nd column,  
or on the 3rd column,

and the objection relates

to the nature of your interest [*in the notice to the tenant instead of the words "your interest," insert "the interest of," here insert the name of the person objected to,*] in the qualifying property;

or to the value of the qualifying property  
or on the 4th column.

Dated this        day of        one thousand  
eight hundred and

(Signed) *A. B.* of [*place of abode*],  
on the register [*or*  
list] of voters for the parish  
[*or township*] of

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*Form (b).*

NOTICE OF OBJECTION to be given to Persons whose names are on the list of ownership claimants objected to by any Person other than Overseers, and to the occupying Tenant of the qualifying Property, where notice is required to be given to the occupying Tenant.

To Mr.        of        [*here insert the name and place of abode of the person objected to as described in the list, and in the case of notice to the tenant of the qualifying property insert his name and place of abode as described in the list*].

Take notice that I object to your name [*in the notice to the tenant instead of the words "your name," insert the name of the person objected to*] being retained in the [*here insert the name of the parish or township*] list of ownership voters for the [division of the] county of

Dated this        day of        one thousand  
eight hundred and

(Signed) *A. B.* of [*place of abode*],  
on the register [*or*  
list] of voters for the parish  
[*or township*] of

FORM No. 6.

Sched. 2.

LIST of PERSONS objected to as OWNERSHIP VOTERS to be published by the OVERSEERS.

The following persons have been objected to as not being entitled to have their names retained in the [name of parish or township] list of ownership voters for the [ division of the] county of

Name of each Person objected to at full Length, the Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of the supposed Qualification.	Description of qualifying Property as given in the Register or List of Ownership Claimants.

(Signed) A. B. } Overseers of the parish  
C. D. } [or township] of .

Note.—In this form copy particulars from register of voters or ownership list of claimants.

FORM No. 7.

FORM of DECLARATION by VOTER as to his Place of Abode.

I, A. B., of [place of abode] on the list of ownership voters for the parish [or township] of , in the [ division of the] county of , do solemnly and sincerely declare that I possessed on the last day of June now last past the same qualification in respect of which my name has been inserted in such list, and that my true place of abode is now

(Signed) A. B.  
[Place of abode.]

Made and subscribed {  
before me, the C. D.  
day of in the [Signature of justice, &c.]  
year . [Statement of his quality  
as justice, &c.]

s.

G

Sched. 2.

## PART II.

## FORMS FOR OCCUPATION VOTERS.

*Note.*—The following forms (A.) to (O.) refer only to occupation voters.

## FORM (A.)

This form should be omitted in 1886.

## FORM OF REQUISITION by OVERSEERS requiring NAMES of INHABITANT OCCUPIERS.

To *E. F.*

You are hereby required to fill up accurately the under-written form.

If this form is not returned to us [*or me*], accurately filled up, within twenty-one days after the service hereof, you will be liable, under the Representation of the People Act, 1884, to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Dated this            day of            18 .

*A. B.*

*C. D.*

Overseers [*or assistant overseer*] for the parish [*or township*] of

*Form of Return.*

1. Property in respect of which the Person making the Return is rated [ <i>or liable to be rated, or Occupier</i> ].	2. Situation or Description of every Dwelling-house, as defined by the Representation of the People Acts, forming part of the Property in the First Column.	3. Surname and other Name of every Man who was on the fifteenth day of July last, and has been up to the date of the Return, an Inhabitant Occupier of any Dwelling-house in the Second Column.

I declare that the above is a true and complete return. (Signed) *E. F.*

Dated the            day of            18 .

*Note.*—The description of the property in the first

column should be a copy from the rate-book, and should be filled in by the overseers, and if it is a house numbered in a street should specify the street and number. Sched. 2.

Such of the following instructions as are suitable should be annexed to the form, with such alterations, if any, as the overseers think necessary for adapting them to the circumstances of the parish or of the property to which the notice refers.

INSTRUCTIONS for filling up a FORM.

*Instructions where Property consists of several Buildings; for instance, Cottages let by the Owner.*

In the second column insert "cottage in Lane," or otherwise describe its locality.

In the third column insert, opposite to the description of the cottage in the second column, the name of the man who now inhabits it, and has inhabited it since the fifteenth day of July last.

If it has not been so inhabited state so, or omit the cottage from the second column.

The head of the family alone is considered to be the occupier.

*Instructions in case of what is commonly called the Service Franchise.*

The dwelling-house in the second column may be either—

- (a.) A separate house—for example, a schoolmaster's house; or
- (b.) A part of a dwelling-house separately occupied as a dwelling—for example, a room or rooms over a stable, or caretaker's rooms in an office.

If it is a separate house, insert in the second column, "house in Road," or otherwise describe its locality.

If it is a part of a dwelling-house, insert in the second column "rooms over stable," "basement of office," "rooms over shop," or otherwise specify the locality of the room or rooms.

Sched. 2.

In the third column insert, opposite to the description of the dwelling-house in the second column, the name of the man who now inhabits it, and has inhabited it since the fifteenth day of July last.

If it has not been so inhabited state so, or omit the dwelling-house from the second column.

In filling up the return it must be recollected that, under the Representation of the People Acts,—

(a.) In the case of a man who inhabits by reason of any office, service, or employment, if the same house is inhabited by any person under whom such man serves in his office, service, or employment, such man is not considered a separate inhabitant occupier; for example, a butler occupying rooms in his master's house is not such an occupier, although, if he occupied rooms over a detached building, such as a laundry, he might be such an occupier;

(b.) The head of the family alone is considered to be the occupier.

*Instructions in the case of a House let in separate Tenements.*

The dwelling-house in the second column may be any room or rooms in the house which are separately occupied as a dwelling.

Insert in the second column the position of the room or rooms occupied; for example, "first floor, front room."

In the third column insert, opposite to the description of the room or rooms in the second column, the name of the man who now inhabits it or them, and has so inhabited since the fifteenth day of July last.

If any room or rooms have not been so inhabited state so, or omit the room or rooms from the second column.

In filling up the return it must be recollected that, under the Representation of the People Acts,—

(a.) A man who occupies separately any room or rooms in a house must be entered, although he is entitled to the joint use of some other part of the house; for example, a man occupying sepa-

rately the first floor front rooms, and having joint use of a wash-house, must be entered: Sched. 2.  
 (b.) The head of the family alone is considered to be the occupier.

If the landlord of a house let out in separate tenements lives in the house, he must not return the names of the occupiers of tenements in that house.

The reason of this prohibition is that, if the landlord lives in the house, the inmates of the separate tenements are *primâ facie* lodgers; see note (a), *post*, p. 121.

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FORM (B.)

NOTICE as to RATES to be Published by the OVERSEERS.

[            division of the ] } We hereby give notice that  
 county of                    } no person will be entitled  
 to wit.                        } to have his name inserted  
 on any list of parliamentary voters for the said division [or county], now about to be made in respect of the occupation as a ten pounds occupier or inhabitant occupier of any premises situate wholly or partly within this parish [or township], unless all sums which have become due in respect of those premises on account of any poor rate made and allowed during the twelve calendar months next preceding the fifth day of January last past have been duly paid on or before the twentieth day of July next.

Dated the            day of June 18 .  
 (Signed)    A. B. } Overseers of the parish  
                   C. D. } [or township] of

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FORM (C.)

No. 1.

NOTICE as to RATES to be SERVED by OVERSEERS.

To A. B.

[            division of the ] county of .  
 Take notice that you will not be entitled to have your name inserted in the list of parliamentary voters

Sched. 2. for the said division [*or county*] now about to be made in respect of the occupation as a ten pounds occupier or inhabitant occupier of the premises in your occupation in [*street or place*], unless on or before the twentieth day of July next all sums due in respect of those premises on account of any poor rate made and allowed during the twelve calendar months next preceding the fifth day of January last, amounting to £            are duly paid.

Dated the            day of June 18            .

(Signed)

C. D. }

E. F. }

Overseers

of the parish [*or township*] of

No. 2.

FORM of LIST of NAMES of PERSONS

Disqualified for being registered in respect of a ten pounds occupation or household qualification by non-payment of the rates due in respect of the premises named herein.

Names of Persons in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Premises.	Person actually Rated in respect of Premises.

Sched. 2.

## FORM (D.)

## No. 3.—OLD LODGERS LIST.

The persons who being on the register of parliamentary voters now in force for the [ ] division of the [ ] county of [ ] in respect of residence in lodgings within the parish [*or* township] of [ ] claim, in respect of residence in the same lodgings, to have their names inserted in the list of parliamentary voters for the said [division *or*] county.

In 1885  
Form D.  
No. 3 does  
not apply  
and should  
not be sent.

Names of Claimants in full, Surname being first.	Description of Rooms occupied, and whether Furnished or not.	Street, Lane, or other Place, and Number, if any, of House in which Lodgings are situate.	Name and Address of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent is paid.	Margin for Objections by Overseers.

(Signed) A. B. } Overseers of the parish [*or*  
C. D. } township] of

## FORM (E.)

## FORM OF OCCUPIERS LIST.

List of the persons entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters for the [ ] division of the [ ] county of [ ] in respect of the inhabitant occupation of a dwelling-house, or of the occupation of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of ten pounds, or of any right reserved by section ten of the

N.B.—This list (No. 1.) does not contain the names of any parliamentary voters except those entitled in respect of a household or 10*l.* occupation qualification, or of



*Registration Act, 1885.*

**Sched. 2.** Representation of the People Act, 1884, when such dwelling-house, land, or tenement is situate wholly or partly within this parish [*or township*].

50l. rental qualification reserved by section 10 of the Representation of the People Act, 1884.

1. Names of Voters in full, Surname being first.	2. Place of Abode.	3. Nature of Qualification.	4. Description of Qualifying Property.
Brown, Thomas...	<i>Give address of voter as directed in paragraph 12 of this receipt.</i>	Dwelling-house ...	Elm Villa, Green Lane.
Hodge, John ...		Dwelling-house ...	Cottage in Lewes Road [ <i>or Green Lane, or on Church Farm, or as case may be</i> ].
Jackson, William		Land and tenement	Horton Farm.
Masters, Abel ...		Land and tenement (joint).	2, Queen Street.
South, William ...		Dwelling-house (successive).	Oak Villa, Green Lane, 5, Queen Street.

(Signed) *A. B.* } Overseers of the parish  
*C. D.* } [*or township*] of .

NOTE.—Any person registered in respect of a fifty pounds rental qualification must be included in the foregoing list.

## FORM (H.)

## FORMS OF NOTICE OF CLAIM IN RESPECT OF THE OCCUPATION FRANCHISE.

## No. 1.—GENERAL.

To the overseers of the parish [*or township*] of

I claim to have my name inserted in the list made by you of parliamentary voters for the [            ] division of the ] county of            in respect of the qualifi-

cation named below [and to have my name omitted Sched. 2.  
from the corrupt and illegal practices list].

Dated the            day of            18 .

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed)    A. B.

#### No. 2.—LODGERS.

To the overseers of the parish [*or* township] of

I claim to have my name inserted in the list of parliamentary voters for the [            division of the ] county of            in respect of the qualification named below.

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Description of Rooms occupied, and whether Furnished or not.	Street, Lane, or other Place, and Number (if any) of House in which Lodgings situate.	Amount of Rent paid.	Name and Address of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent is paid.
Stevens, John William.	Two rooms, first floor, furnished.	51, Brick Street	16s. a week.	William Johnson, 51, Brick Street.

I hereby declare that I have during the twelve calendar months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July in this year occupied as sole tenant [*or* as joint tenant with            ], and resided in, the above-mentioned lodgings, and that those lodgings are of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of ten

**Sched. 2.**  
Omit the  
words be-  
tween  
crosses if  
they are not  
applicable.

[*or twenty*] pounds or upwards † and I hereby declare that I am on the register of parliamentary voters for the said division [*or county*] in respect of the same lodgings as above mentioned, and I desire to have my name inserted in the old lodgers list.†

Dated the            day of            18 .  
(Signed)            *A. B.* (the Claimant).

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that I have witnessed the above signature of the above-named claimant at the date stated above, and that I believe the above claim to be correct.

Dated the            day of            18 .  
(Signed)            *C. D.*, of  
[*state residence and calling of witness.*]

*Note.*—If the claim is in respect of different rooms successively occupied as lodgings in the same house, the notice of claim must specify each room, or set of rooms, so occupied.

If the claimant is on the register in respect of the same lodgings, and desires to have his name inserted in the old lodgers list published on or before the first day of August, he must send in his claim on or before the twenty-fifth day of July.

In any other case he must send it in after the last day of July, and on or before the twentieth day of August.

If there are two joint lodgers, the yearly value of the lodgings must be twenty pounds or upwards.

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FORM (I.)

FORM of NOTICE of OBJECTION in respect of the OCCUPATION FRANCHISE.

No. 1.

NOTICE of OBJECTION to be given to Overseers.

To the overseers of the parish [*or township*] of  
I hereby give you notice that I object to the name  
of            being retained on the            list of parlia-  
mentary voters for the [            division of the ]

county of [and to the omission of the said name Sched. 2.  
from the corrupt and illegal practices list].

Dated the            day of            18            .

(Signed)    *A. B.* [place of abode]

on the list of parliamentary voters for  
the parish [or township] of

‘No. 2.

NOTICE of OBJECTION to be given to PERSON ob-  
jected to.

To Mr.

I hereby give you notice that I object to your  
name being retained on the            list of parliamen-  
tary voters for the [            division of the] county  
of            [and to the omission of your name from the  
corrupt and illegal practices list] on the following  
grounds, viz. :—

1. That, e. g., *you have not occupied for twelve  
months to July 15th :*

2. That *you have been convicted [or reported guilty]  
of a corrupt practice :*

3.

Dated the            day of            18            .

(Signed)    *A. B.*, of [place of abode], on  
the list of parliamentary  
voters for the parish [or  
township] of

*Note.*—The notice of objection in each of the above  
two cases, Nos. 1 and 2, should, if there is more than  
one list, specify the list to which the objection refers ;  
and if the list contains two or more persons of the  
same name, should distinguish the person intended  
to be objected to.

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#### FORM (K.)

FORM of LIST of CLAIMANTS in respect of the OCCU-  
PATION FRANCHISE to be published by the Overseers.

No. 1.—GENERAL LIST of OCCUPIER CLAIMS.

The following persons claim to have their names  
inserted in the lists of parliamentary voters for the

**Sched. 2.** [            division of the ] county of            in respect of  
the occupation of property in this parish [ *or* town-  
ship ] other than lodgings.

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) *A. B.* } Overseers of the parish [ *or*  
*C. D.* } township ] of

*Note.*—A copy of the claim must be entered in this form.

Any claim to be omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list shall be added to the foregoing list of claimants.

#### No. 2.—LIST OF LODGER CLAIMANTS.

The following persons claim as lodgers to have their names inserted in the lists of parliamentary voters for the [            division of the ] county of

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Description of Rooms occupied, and whether Furnished or not.	Street, Lane, or other Place, and Number (if any) of House in which Lodgings are situate.	Amount of Rent paid.	Name and Address of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent is paid.

(Signed) *A. B.* } Overseers of the parish [ *or*  
*C. D.* } township ] of

*Note.*—A copy of the claim must be entered in this form.

FORM (L.)

Sched. 2.

FORMS of OBJECTION LISTS to be published by the Overseers, *i.e.*, of LISTS of PERSONS objected to when on List of Occupation Voters.

No. 1.—LIST of PERSONS on Occupiers List who have been objected to.

The following persons have been objected to as not being entitled to have their names retained on the lists of parliamentary voters for the [ ] division of the ] county of [ ], in respect of the occupation of property in the parish [or township] of other than lodgings.

Name of Person objected to in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of the supposed Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) A. B. } Overseers of the parish  
 C. D. } [or township] of [ ]

*Note.*—In this form copy particulars from the list of voters.

Any objection to the omission of a person from the corrupt and illegal practices list shall be added to the foregoing list.

No. 2.—LIST of LODGERS objected to.

The following persons have been objected to as not being entitled to have their names retained on

**Sched. 2.** the old lodgers list among the parliamentary voters for the [                      division of the ] county of                      .

Name of Person objected to in full, Surname being first.	Description of Rooms occupied, and whether Furnished or not.	Street, Lane, or other Place, and Number (if any) of House in which Lodgings are situate.	Name and Address of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent is paid.

(Signed) *A. B.* } Overseers of the parish  
*C. D.* } [or township] of                      .

*Note.*—This form applies only to lodgers on the old lodgers list who are objected to.

The list of lodgers so objected to should form a separate list from that of other persons objected to.

In this form copy particulars from the old lodgers list.

#### FORM (M.)

DECLARATION for correcting misdescription in Occupiers or Old Lodgers List.

I,                      of                      in the parish of                      in the [                      division of the ] county of                      , do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

1. I am the person referred to in the list of (*specifying the particular list*) made out for the parish [or township] of                      by an entry as follows:—

Name as described in List.	Place of Abode as described in List.	Nature of Qualification as described in List.	Description of Qualifying Property.
Giles, John .	High Street .	Tenement . .	Hill Farm, Green Lane.

2. My correct name and place of abode and the correct particulars respecting my qualification are, and ought to be, stated in the register about to be made up of parliamentary voters for the [ division of the ] county of \_\_\_\_\_, as follows:—

**Sched. 2.**

Correct Name.	Correct Place of Abode.	Correct Nature of Qualification.	Correct Description of Qualifying Property.
Giles, Joseph	15, High Street	Land and tenement.	Church Farm, Green Lane.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .  
(Signed)

Made and subscribed before }  
me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of }  
18 , }  
A. B.

Justice of the peace for \_\_\_\_\_ .

*Note.*—In the case of a declaration by a person on the old lodgers list this form must be adapted so as to suit that list.

The person before whom the declaration is made should affix his official description.

### FORM (N.)

#### NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF OBJECTION.

No. 1.—NOTICE to the PERSON objected to.

To Mr.

I hereby give you notice that I withdraw my objection to your name being retained on the list of \_\_\_\_\_ † so far as regards the ground of objection numbered \_\_\_\_\_ in my notice to you of such objection. †

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .  
(Signed)

The list should be referred to in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.

Omit the words between crosses if the objection is wholly withdrawn.

The notice should be signed in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.



Sched. 2.

## No. 2.—NOTICE to the OVERSEERS.

The list should be referred to in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.

Omit the words between crosses if the objection is wholly withdrawn.

The notice should be signed in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.

To the Overseers of

I hereby give you notice that I withdraw my objection to the name of \_\_\_\_\_ being retained on the list of \_\_\_\_\_ † so far as regards the ground of objection numbered \_\_\_\_\_ in my notice to him of such objection.†

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .  
(Signed)

## FORM (O.)

## NOTICE REVIVING AN OBJECTION.

## No. 1.—NOTICE to the PERSON objected to.

The list should be referred to in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.

Omit the words between crosses if the objection is wholly revived.

The notice should be signed in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.

To Mr.

I hereby give you notice that I revive the objection which was made by \_\_\_\_\_, since deceased, to your name being retained on the list of \_\_\_\_\_ † so far as regards the ground of objection numbered \_\_\_\_\_ in the notice to you of such objection.†

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .  
(Signed)

## No. 2.—NOTICE to the OVERSEERS.

To the Overseers of

I hereby give you notice that I revive the objection which was made by \_\_\_\_\_, since deceased, to the name of \_\_\_\_\_ being retained on the list of \_\_\_\_\_ † so far as regards the ground of objection numbered \_\_\_\_\_ in the notice to the person objected to of such objection.†

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .  
(Signed)

The list should be referred to in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.

Omit the words between crosses if the objection is wholly revived.

The notice should be signed in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.

**THIRD SCHEDULE.**

**INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS FOR BOROUGHs.**

**Section 18.**

*Instructions to Town Clerks.*

1. This precept is to be issued to the overseers of a parish or township—

(a.) where the parish or township is situate both in a municipal and also in a parliamentary borough by the town clerk of the municipal borough; and

(b.) where the parish or township is situate in a municipal borough, wholly or partly comprised in the area of a parliamentary borough which after the dissolution of the Parliament existing in January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five ceases to be a parliamentary borough, by the town clerk of such municipal borough; and

(c.) where a parish or township is situate in a parliamentary but not in a municipal borough, then by the person acting under the Parliamentary Registration Acts as town clerk of such parliamentary borough.

2. Where a parish or township is situate partly within and partly without the boundary of a parliamentary borough, or any such municipal borough wholly or partly comprised in the area of a former parliamentary borough as above mentioned, each such part of a parish is deemed to be a separate parish for the purposes of these instructions and the following forms; and the town clerk must add to his precept to the overseers of such parish or township a note to the effect that his precept applies only to that portion of the parish or township which is situate within the said boundary, and that the lists of all the voters for that portion must be made out separately, and that any reference in the precept to the parish or township means only that portion of the parish or township which is situate within the said boundary.

Sched. 3.

3. Where a parish or township is situate within a parliamentary but not within a municipal borough, the town clerk will omit from his precept, and from the forms sent to the overseers of such parish or township, so much as relates to burgesses; that is to say, in the precept paragraphs two, eight, and fifteen, and so much of the heading and of paragraphs twelve, fourteen, sixteen, twenty-two, twenty-seven, thirty, thirty-five, and thirty-six as is placed between asterisks.

If there is no corrupt and illegal practices list, the town clerk will omit from the precept and Forms all parts relating to it.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the town clerk will inform the overseers that any corrupt and illegal practices list made with reference to any voters disqualified by any act passed during the present Session does not apply to burgess lists, and will omit so much of the precept as relates to the old lodgers' list, and the Forms relating to that list, in every case where the parish was not, in one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, in a parliamentary borough.

NOTE.—  
This is to  
meet the  
case of the  
merged  
boroughs.

4. Where a parish or township is not situate within a parliamentary borough, the town clerk must substitute in his precept for the expression "parliamentary borough," the expression "[        division of the ] county of       ," and make the necessary consequential substitution in the precept and forms of "division" or "county" for "borough," and must make the alterations mentioned in the marginal notes to this precept, and must add the following paragraphs (i. to v.) :—

(i.) This precept does not apply to any person entitled to vote in respect of the ownership of property whether of freehold, leasehold, or copyhold tenure.

(ii.) The expression "parliamentary voter," besides the voters mentioned in paragraph one of this precept, includes a person entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a fifty pounds rental qualification.

(iii.) A person entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a fifty pounds rental qualification—

- (a) Must on the fifteenth day of July next be an occupier as tenant of some land or tenement for which he is bonâ fide liable to a yearly rent of not less than fifty pounds; and
- (b) Must have occupied such land or tenement for the whole of the twelve months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July next; and
- (c) Must have been registered as a voter in respect of the said occupation in the register of voters in force during the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Sched. 3.

(iv.) If two or more persons jointly are such occupiers as above mentioned, and the rent is such as to give fifty pounds or more for each occupier, each such occupier, if he was registered in respect of the said occupation as aforesaid in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, is entitled to be registered as a voter.

(v.) A person entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a fifty pounds rental qualification must be entered in the list of voters in the same manner as if he were entitled to a ten pounds occupation qualification, and you must consider that the directions in this precept respecting that qualification apply to a fifty pounds rental qualification.

5. The town clerk must send, with the precept, to the overseers copies of the following forms in this schedule, namely,—

Form A.

Form B., No. 1, and if the parish is in a municipal borough, No. 2.

Form C., No. 1 and No. 2.

Form D., No. 1, or Form E., as the case requires.

Form D., No. 2, where the case requires it.

Form D., No. 3.

Form F., if required for the parish.

Form G., if the parish is in a municipal borough.

Form K., No. 2 and No. 3, and if the parish is in a municipal borough, No. 1 and No. 4.

Form L., No. 2 and No. 3, and, if the parish is in a municipal borough, No. 1 and No. 4.

Also, if there is any corrupt or illegal practices list, a copy of that list.

Sched. 3.

6. In copying and printing for the parliamentary register the revised lists of any parish or township in a parliamentary borough, such lists may, and if and so far as the local authority, under the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, so direct, shall, be arranged according to convenience for use in parts for polling districts or, if the parish is situate in a municipal borough, wards, and where the polling districts and wards do not coincide, then in such manner that the parts may be conveniently compiled or put together to serve either as lists for polling districts or as ward lists; and where the list has been made out in divisions, divisions one and two for the parliamentary register, and divisions one and three for the burgess roll, may, and if and so far as the local authority under the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, so direct, shall, be combined or kept separate according to convenience for use; and any arrangement may, and if and so far as the said local authority so direct, shall, be adopted according to convenience, so that one print or edition of division one may be available for both sets.

7. In a parliamentary borough each part of the parliamentary register which corresponds with a polling district or ward shall be divided into four lists—

- (a.) A list of voters in respect of a ten pounds occupation or household qualification;
- (b.) A list of lodgers;
- (c.) A list of the freemen (if any) entitled to vote in the said polling district or ward; and
- (d.) A list of persons having any rights of voting in the said polling district or ward otherwise than as above mentioned.

8. Each entry for voting on the parliamentary register of every parliamentary borough, and on the burgess roll of every municipal borough, is, save as mentioned in paragraph nine, to be distinguished by a number, either alone or in combination with such letter or distinguishing mark as the local authority under the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, from time to time fixes, and there shall be one series of numbers for the whole of each parlia-

mentary borough, or if it is divided into divisions for each division of such borough, and for the whole of each municipal borough, or if it is divided into wards for each ward, save that if the local authority so direct there may be a separate series of numbers for each polling district, whether parliamentary or municipal.

Sched. 3.

9. Any entry of a person against which the revising barrister has placed a note to the effect that such person is not entitled to vote in respect of the qualification therein contained, he being on the list for voting in respect of another qualification, is to be denoted by an asterisk, and no number is to be prefixed to his name.

10. The officer having the custody of any revised lists of voters in a parliamentary borough or municipal borough under the Parliamentary Registration Acts shall permit access thereto for the purpose of the same being copied for any public purpose relating to parliamentary registration or the enrolment of burgesses.

FORM OF PRECEPT OF THE TOWN CLERK TO THE OVERSEERS.

REGISTRATION OF PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS\* AND BURGESSES.\*

Parliamentary borough } To the overseers of the  
of } poor of the parish [or  
\*Municipal borough of\* } township] of  
to wit.

Omit part between asterisks if no part of parish is in a municipal borough.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Acts of Parliament in that behalf I require your attention to the following:—

INSTRUCTIONS.

Part I. of this precept informs you generally of the persons entitled to be registered, and of the meaning of the expressions used in this precept, and also as to the mode in which you are to make out and publish the lists.

Sched. 3. Part II. gives you, in order of time, the several matters which you are required to do.

## PART I.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, EXPLAINING THE PERSONS ENTITLED TO BE REGISTERED, THE MEANING OF THE EXPRESSIONS USED, AND THE MODE OF MAKING OUT AND PUBLISHING THE LISTS.

*Definitions.*

This precept relates to the registration of parliamentary voters for the said parliamentary borough \*and the enrolment of burgesses for the said municipal borough.\*

Parliamentary voters.

1. In this precept the expression "parliamentary voters" means persons entitled to be registered as voters at parliamentary elections for the said parliamentary borough or any division thereof in respect of—

- (a) a ten pounds occupation qualification as hereafter defined in paragraph four of this precept;
- (b) a household qualification as hereafter defined in paragraph five of this precept; or
- (c) a lodger qualification as hereafter defined in paragraph six of this precept; or
- (d) any right reserved by sections thirty-one and thirty-three of the Reform Act, 1832.

Omit (d) where any reserved right does not exist.  
Burgesses.

2. In this precept the expression "burgesses" means persons entitled to be enrolled as burgesses under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.

General qualification.

3. Every parliamentary voter must be a man of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, and must not at any time during the twelve months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July next have received any parochial relief.

Ten pounds occupation qualification.

4. A person entitled to be registered as a parliamentary voter in respect of a ten pounds occupation qualification—

+ If parish is not in a parliamentary bo-

- (a) must† during the whole twelve months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July next

have been an occupier as owner or tenant of some land or tenement in your parish [*or township*] of the clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds; and

- (b) must have resided in or within seven miles of the said parliamentary borough during six months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July next; and
- (c) such person, or some one else must during the said twelve months have been rated to all poor rates made in respect of such land or tenement; and
- (d) all sums due in respect of the said land or tenement on account of any poor rate made and allowed during the twelve months immediately preceding the fifth day of January last, or on account of any assessed taxes due before the fifth day of January last, must have been paid on or before the twentieth day of July next.

**Sched. 3.**

rough, after "must" insert "on the fifteenth day of July next be, and".

If parish is not in a parliamentary borough omit (b).

In a parish in the City of London substitute twenty-five for seven miles.

If two or more persons jointly are such occupiers as above mentioned, and the value of the land or tenement is such as to give ten pounds or more for each occupier, †each of such occupiers is entitled to be registered as a voter. †

If a person has occupied in the said parliamentary borough different lands or tenements of the requisite value in immediate succession during the said twelve months, he is entitled in respect of the occupation thereof to be registered as a voter in the parish [*or township*] in which the last occupied land or tenement is situate.

If the parish is not in a parliamentary borough, substitute for the part between crosses "two of such occupiers are entitled to be registered as voters, but no more are so entitled unless they derive the property by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement, or devise,

or unless they are bonâ fide engaged as partners carrying on trade or business thereon, in any of which cases all may be registered, if the value is sufficient to give ten pounds for each occupier."

5. A person entitled to be registered as a parliamentary voter in respect of a household qualification—

Household qualification.

- (a) must on the fifteenth day of July next be and for the whole of the twelve months immediately preceding that day (except the time (if any) not exceeding four months during which he has permitted the house to be occupied as a fur-



Sched. 3.

nished house), have been an inhabitant occupier of some dwelling-house in your parish [*or* township], or of some part of a house separately occupied as a dwelling; and

- (b) such person or some one else must during those twelve months have been rated to all poor rates made in respect of the said dwelling-house; and
- (c) all sums due in respect of the said dwelling-house on account of any poor rate made and allowed during the twelve months immediately preceding the fifth day of January last must have been paid on or before the twentieth day of July next.

If two or more persons are joint occupiers of a dwelling-house, no one of them is entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a household qualification in respect thereof, though if the value is sufficient, one or more of them may be so entitled under paragraph four above.

If a person has occupied different dwelling-houses in the said parliamentary borough in immediate succession during the said twelve months, he is entitled in respect of the occupation thereof to be registered as a voter in the parish [*or* township] in which the last occupied dwelling-house is situate.

If a person inhabits a dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service, or employment, and the dwelling-house is not inhabited by any person under whom such man serves in such office, service, or employment, he is considered to be an inhabitant occupier of that dwelling-house.

Lodger  
qualifica-  
tion.

6. A person entitled to be registered as a parliamentary voter in respect of a lodger qualification—

- (a) must have claimed to be registered; and
- (b) must have occupied separately as a lodger for the whole twelve months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July next lodgings, being part of one and the same dwelling-house in your parish [*or* township], and being of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of ten pounds or upwards; and

(c) must have resided in such lodgings during the said twelve months.

Sched. 3.

If two or more persons are joint lodgers, and the value of the lodgings is such as to give ten pounds or more for each lodger, two of such persons, but no more, are entitled to be registered as voters.

If a person has occupied different lodgings of the requisite value in the same house, in immediate succession, he is entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of the occupation thereof.

7. A person entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of any right reserved by sections thirty-one and thirty-three of the Reform Act, 1832, must either—

Reserved rights.  
† Omit part between crosses except in counties of cities or towns where these rights exist, and omit para. 7 where no reserved rights exist.  
Burgesses.

- (a) be a freeholder or burgage tenant; or,†
- (b) be possessed of a right to vote, possessed by him on the seventh day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

8. A person entitled to be enrolled as a Burgess may be a man or woman, but must be of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity, and must not at any time within the twelve months next before the fifteenth day of July next have received any parochial relief; and—

- (a) must during the whole of the twelve months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July next have been an occupier of a house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building in your parish [*or township*]; and
- (b) have resided during those twelve months in the said municipal borough or within seven miles thereof; and
- (c) such person or some one else must during the said twelve months have been rated to all poor rates made in respect of the qualifying property; and
- (d) all sums due in respect of the qualifying property on account of any poor rate made and allowed, or any borough rate made during the twelve months immediately preceding the fifth day of January last, must have been paid on or before the twentieth day of July next.

**Sched. 3.**

A person is entitled to be enrolled as a burgess notwithstanding that he has permitted his dwelling-house to be occupied as a furnished house for a time not exceeding four months, and during that time has not resided as above-mentioned.

If two or more persons are joint occupiers, each such occupier is entitled to be enrolled as a burgess.

If a person has occupied in immediate succession during the said twelve months different premises in the municipal borough which would qualify him for enrolment as a burgess, he is entitled, in respect of the occupation thereof, to be enrolled as a burgess in the parish [or township] in which the last occupied premises are situate.

A person who is entitled to be enrolled as a burgess in all respects except that of residence, and is resident beyond seven miles, but within fifteen miles, of the said municipal borough, is entitled to be on the list of persons entitled to be elected councillors or aldermen though not entitled to be on the burgess roll.

*Mode of making out Lists.*

9. Each list and, where the list is made out in divisions, each division of each list must be made out in alphabetical order.

If your parish [or township] is divided into, or forms part of, more than one polling district or ward, you must make out a list for each part which is in a separate polling district or separate ward as if it were a separate parish.

10. In making out the lists you are to state the surname and other name or names of each person at full length, the surname being placed first.

11. The place of abode should be entered with the name, if any, of the street, lane, or other locality, and the number, if any, in such street, lane, or other locality, and such entry should be made in all cases in such a manner as will afford a full and sufficient address for a person entered if a letter is addressed to him by post.

12. The nature of the qualification should be entered as nearly as possible in accordance with the

*Note.*—If the local authority has given any special directions as to the mode of making out the list according to streets or otherwise, the town clerk, or other officer issuing the precepts, must modify paragraph (9) accordingly.

Entry of names.

Entry of nature of qualification.

words of the statute conferring the franchise; for Sched. 3.  
instance:—

- (a.) The nature of the ten pounds occupation qualification of a person should be stated thus:—“tenement” or “land,” or “land and tenement,” or in the case of a joint occupation “tenement (joint),” or “land (joint),” or in the case of a successive occupation “tenement (successive)” or “land (successive).”
- (b.) Where a parish is situate in a municipal borough and the ten pounds qualification is also a qualification for a burgess, the nature of the qualification should be stated by a description of the tenement thus:—“house,” “shop,” “warehouse,” or “building,” or “chambers,” or as the case may be, or in the case of a joint occupation “house (joint),” “shop (joint),” “warehouse (joint),” or as the case may be, or in the case of a successive occupation “shop (successive),” or as the case may be.
- (c.) The nature of a household qualification should be stated thus, “dwelling-house,” or in the case of successive occupation “dwelling-house (successive).”
- (d.) \*The nature of a qualification for a burgess only should be stated thus, “house,” “warehouse,” “counting-house,” “chambers,” or as the case may be, with the addition of “joint” or “successive” if necessary.\*

Where the same property constitutes both a ten pounds occupation qualification and a household qualification, the nature of the qualification should be entered as “dwelling-house,” \*and that statement will suffice although the property also qualifies for a burgess.\*

If the description indicates the nature of the qualification, as, for instance, if a ten pounds occupation qualification consists of a house and is entered as a dwelling-house, such description will be sufficient.

Any description of the nature of the qualification further than that above mentioned is superfluous and should not be given.

**Sched. 3.**  
Entry of  
qualifying  
property.

13. The description of any qualifying property should specify the name and situation of that property, and for that purpose should either state the name (if any) of the street, lane, or other locality, and the number (if any) in such street, lane, or other locality of such property, or the name of the occupying tenant, and the description of the qualifying property should in all cases be such as will afford full and sufficient means of identifying such property.

General  
qualifica-  
tions.

14. Where several qualifications are possessed by the same person, the particulars respecting each qualification should be stated in the list; \*and in the case of a list made out in divisions, where a person is entered in division one in respect of one qualification for parliamentary purposes, and in respect of another qualification for municipal purposes, each such qualification should be distinguished in the list by a note to the effect that the qualification is for parliamentary purposes only, or for municipal purposes only, as the case may be.\*

Divisions  
of list.

15. If your parish [*or township*] is situate in a municipal borough the occupiers list (mentioned hereafter in paragraph thirty sub-paragraph (a)) is to be made out in three divisions:

Division one is to comprise the names of the persons entitled both to be registered as parliamentary voters in respect of a ten pounds occupation or household qualification, and to be enrolled as burgesses.

Division two is to comprise the names of the persons entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters in respect of a ten pounds occupation or household qualification, but not to be enrolled as burgesses.

Division three is to comprise the names of the persons entitled to be enrolled as burgesses, but not to be registered as parliamentary voters in respect of a ten pounds occupation or household qualification.

Omission  
of dead

16. You should omit from any list of parliamentary

voters (other than the old lodgers list)\* and from any list of burgesses\* the name of any person—

**Sched. 3.**  
and dis-qualified.

- (a) whom from the returns furnished by the registrar of births and deaths, or from your own knowledge, you know to be dead; or
- (b) who is not qualified by reason of the non-payment of rates; or
- (c) who is disqualified by reason of having received parochial relief; or
- (d) †whose name is entered in the corrupt and illegal practices list.†

Omit (d) where there is no corrupt and illegal practices list.

17. In making out the old lodgers list (mentioned hereafter in paragraph thirty, sub-paragraph (c)), if you have reason to believe that any person whose name is entered on that list is dead, or is not entitled to be registered, you should make a note to that effect in the margin of the list.

Objection in old lodgers list.

18. The registrars of births and deaths are required to send to you, periodically, returns of the names and residences of all male persons of full age dying within your parish [*or* township], and you must examine those returns to see whether any person who otherwise would appear in the list of voters is dead, and you are to pay the registrars, as part of your expenses connected with registration, a fee of twopence for each return, and a further fee of twopence for every death entered in such returns.

Registrars' returns of deaths.

*Publication and Inspection.*

19. The manner in which you are required to publish the notices, lists, and documents directed by this precept to be published is as follows; that is to say—

Publica-tion of lists, &c.

You are to fix a copy of such notice, list, or document (each copy being first signed by you)—

- (a) on or near the outside of the outer door or of the outer wall near the door of every church and public chapel in your parish [*or* township], including chapels which do not belong to the Established Church; and
- (b) also, having first obtained the authority of the local postmaster, or if he refuses, of the Post-

**Sched. 3.**

master General, in some public and conspicuous position in or near every post office and telegraph office occupied by or on behalf of the Postmaster General; and

(c) also in or near every public or municipal or parochial office in your parish [*or township*]; or

(d) if there is no such church, chapel, or office, then in some public or conspicuous situation in your parish [*or township*].

20. Everything so published must remain there during a period including two consecutive Sundays at least next after the first day of publication, and if you find any notice, list, or other document published by you in pursuance of this precept to be destroyed, mutilated, defaced, or removed, you are forthwith to place another to the same effect in its place.

Inspection and delivery of copies.

21. Where this precept directs you during any period to allow any copy of a portion of a register, list, notice, or other document to be open to public inspection, and to deliver copies thereof, you will permit such copy, list, notice, or document to be perused by every person desirous of perusing it, at any time between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four of the clock in the afternoon of any day, except Sunday, during the said period, without payment or demand of any fee; and you are also to deliver a written or printed copy of it, signed by you, to every person applying for the same during the said period, on payment of a price for such copy after the following rate:—

For any list or copy of a list containing any number of persons names—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Not exceeding 100 names.....	0	6
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 200..	1	0
Exceeding 200 and not exceeding 300..	1	6
Exceeding 300 and not exceeding 400..	2	0
Exceeding 400 .....	2	6

22. You must allow any person who is registered as a parliamentary voter in the said parliamentary borough, \*or enrolled as a burgess in the said muni-

cipal borough,\* to inspect at all reasonable times, Sched. 3.  
free of charge,—

- (a) the books containing the poor rates made for your parish [*or township*] within the last two years, and to make a copy of, or take an extract from, such books, and
- (b) the returns of deaths sent to you by the registrars of births and deaths.

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PART II.

THINGS TO BE DONE IN ORDER OF DATE.

*Notices and Inquiries.*

23. In the months of April and May, or one of them, you are to inquire or ascertain with respect to all property in your parish [*or township*] which comprises any dwelling-house (including under the term any part of a house separately occupied as a dwelling), whether any man, other than the owner or other person rated or liable to be rated in respect of such property, is entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a household qualification by reason of his being an inhabitant occupier of such dwelling-house, and you are to enter in the rate book, in a separate column added for the purpose, the name of every man so entitled and the situation or description of the dwelling-house in respect of which he is entitled.

April and  
May.  
[In 1885  
pars. 23-25  
may be  
omitted.]

If any property, whether by reason of belonging to the Crown or otherwise, is not rated, you must act under this paragraph in the same manner as if it were rated.

24. For the purpose of your inquiry you are at liberty to serve on any person who is the occupier, or rated or liable to be rated in respect of any property, or on some agent of such person concerned in the management of such property, a requisition according to the Form A. among the forms sent herewith. You may serve the requisition by giving it to the person by whom it is to be observed, or by



Sched. 3. leaving it at his last or usual place of abode, or with some person on the property, and in case no such person can be found, then by affixing the requisition in some conspicuous part of the property; and where the property is occupied by a company or other body of persons, you may serve the requisition on the secretary or agent of the company or body of persons, and if the property belongs to the Crown or is not rated, you may serve it on the chief local officer having the superintendence or control of the property. A person who fails to comply with the requisition is liable on summary conviction to a penalty of forty shillings.

25. In making the inquiries directed by the two last paragraphs you will observe the following directions:—

- (a) if you know that any man who is not rated has inhabited a dwelling-house since the fifteenth day of July last you should enter the name of that man in the rate book as mentioned in paragraph twenty-three of this precept, without serving any requisition on the occupier or other person rated.
- (b) you should not serve the requisition on the occupier or owner of any property, unless you have reasonable ground to believe that there is some inhabitant occupier of such property, who is entitled to vote, besides the person on whom the requisition is served.

20th June. 26. On or before the twentieth day of June next you are to publish in manner directed by paragraph nineteen of this precept a notice [*or notices*] signed by you according to the Form B. among the printed forms sent herewith.

20th June. 27. Where any sum on account of a poor rate made and allowed during the twelve months next before the fifth day of January last is on the first day of June next due in respect of any property in your parish [*or township*] capable of conferring the franchise in respect of a ten pounds occupation or household qualification for the said parliamentary borough \*or the franchise for the said municipal borough,\*

When a borough rate is levied as a separate rate and not as part of the poor rate, the precept should be

you are on or before the twentieth day of June next to give to every occupier of that property a notice (in the Form C. (No. 1) sent herewith), by delivering it to such occupier, or leaving it at his last or usual place of abode, or with some person on the property in respect of which the rate is payable, and in case no such person can be found, then by affixing the notice upon some conspicuous part of such property.

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altered accordingly so as to contain a reference to the borough rate.

You need not give this notice if the rate has been previously duly demanded of such occupier by a demand note served in the like manner as the last-mentioned notice, but you must serve the notice on every occupier of that property who will, if the rate is paid, be entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of the occupation thereof.

28. If the sum due on account of poor rate as above mentioned in respect of any property is not paid on or before the twentieth day of July next, all occupiers of that property are disqualified from being entered in any list of occupation voters; and on or before the twenty-second day of July next you are to make out (in the Form C. (No. 2) sent herewith) a list containing the name of every person so disqualified; and you are to keep that list, and during the first fourteen days after the said twenty-second day of July are to allow it to be open to public inspection, and to deliver copies thereof in accordance with paragraph 21 of this precept. 22nd July.

29. On or before the last day of July next you are to ascertain from the relieving officer acting for your parish [or township] the names of all persons who are disqualified from being inserted in the lists of voters for your parish [or township] by reason of having received parochial relief, and the relieving officer upon your application is bound to produce to you at such place in your parish [or township] and at such times as are required by you the books in his possession containing the names of such persons. 31st July.

*Lists of Voters.*

30. On or before the last day of July next you are to make out in manner directed by paragraphs nine

**Sched. 3.** to seventeen of this precept the following lists of voters:—

(a.) The occupiers list, that is to say, a list (in the Form (D.) [*or* (E.)] No. 1 sent herewith) of all persons who by reason of the occupation of property situate wholly or partly within your parish [*or* township] are entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters in respect of a ten pounds occupation or a household qualification as defined in paragraphs four and five of this precept \*or to be enrolled as burgesses of the said municipal borough.\*

If parish is not in a parliamentary borough existing before 1882 omit (b).

(b.) The reserved rights list, that is to say, a list (in the Form (D.) No. 2, sent herewith) of all persons who are entitled within your parish [*or* township] to be registered as parliamentary voters in respect of any right reserved by section thirty-one or thirty-three of the Reform Act, 1832.

In 1886 if the parish was not in 1884 in a parliamentary borough omit (c), and if the parish was in 1884 in a parliamentary borough since merged in the county, substitute "parliamentary borough of " for "the said parliamentary borough."

(c.) The old lodgers list, that is to say, a list (in the Form (D.) No. 3, sent herewith), of all persons who being on the register of voters now in force for the said parliamentary borough in respect of residence in lodgings within your parish [*or* township] have, on or before the twenty-fifth day of July next, given or caused to be given to you or any one of you claims to have their names inserted in the lists of parliamentary voters in respect of residence in the same lodgings.

(d.) \*A list (in the Form G. sent herewith) of all persons who are entitled, in respect of the occupation of property within your parish [*or* township], to be elected councillors or aldermen of the said municipal borough, but are not entitled to be on the burgess roll thereof.

+ Paragraph (e) is to be sent in lieu of (a), (b), and (c), where the parish is situate in a municipal, but not in a parliamentary borough, and was not included in a parliamentary borough merged in the county by the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885.

†(e.) The burgess list, that is to say, a list, in the Form F. sent herewith, of all persons who by reason of the occupation of property situate wholly or partly within your parish [*or* township] are entitled to be enrolled as burgesses for the said municipal borough.†\*

31. On or before the first day of August next you are to sign the above-mentioned lists, and to cause a sufficient number of copies of such lists to be written or printed, and to publish the lists signed by you in your parish [or township] in manner directed by paragraph nineteen of this precept.

**Sched. 3.**  
1st August.

32. You are also to publish at the same time and in the same manner the corrupt and illegal practices list which is sent herewith.

If there is no corrupt and illegal practices list, the paragraph relating to it must be omitted.

33. You are also to keep a written or printed copy of each of the above lists, and during the first fourteen days after the publication of them are to allow them to be open to public inspection, and to deliver copies thereof in accordance with paragraph twenty-one of this precept.

34. You are also to keep the list of defaulters in the payment of assessed taxes sent to you by the collector of taxes, and allow it during the first fourteen days after the first publication of the lists of voters to be open for public inspection in manner directed by paragraph twenty-one of this precept.

If parish is not in a parliamentary borough, omit paragraph as to assessed taxes.

*Claims and Objections.*

35. On or before the twenty-fifth day of August next you are to make out (in accordance with paragraphs nine to seventeen of this precept, and according to the Form K. sent herewith) claim lists, that is to say, lists containing the name of every person who has given or caused to be given to you, or any one of you, on or before the twentieth day of August next, notice of his claim to have his name inserted in any list of voters for your parish [or township], making separate lists of—

25th  
August.

\*(a.) persons claiming to have their names inserted both among the parliamentary voters for the said parliamentary borough and the burgesses for the said municipal borough ;\*

(b.) persons claiming to be inserted in a list of parliamentary voters \*only,\* but otherwise than as freemen or lodgers ;

(c.) persons claiming to be inserted in a list of

Sched. 3.

parliamentary voters as lodgers, but not comprised in the old lodgers list;

\*<sup>(d.)</sup> persons claiming to be inserted in the list of burgesses only;

<sup>(e.)</sup> persons claiming to be entered in the list of persons entitled to be elected councillors or aldermen but not entitled to be on the burgess roll;

\*<sup>†</sup>and

<sup>(f.)</sup> persons claiming to be omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list.<sup>†</sup>

† Omit (f) if there is no corrupt and illegal practices list.

25th August.

36. On or before the twenty-fifth day of August next you are also to make out (in accordance with paragraphs nine to seventeen of this precept, and according to the Form L. sent herewith) objection lists, that is to say, lists containing the name of every person against whom a notice of objection has been given to you, or any of you, on or before the twentieth day of August next, as not being entitled to have his name retained in a list of voters for your parish [*or* township], giving in separate lists the objections made to—

<sup>(a.)</sup> any person who is on the occupiers list \*<sup>both</sup> as a parliamentary voter and a burgess;\*

<sup>(b.)</sup> any person who is \*<sup>on</sup> the occupiers list as a parliamentary voter only, or is\* <sup>on</sup> the reserved rights list;

<sup>(c.)</sup> any person on the old lodgers list;

\*<sup>(d.)</sup> any person on any list as a burgess only;

<sup>(e.)</sup> any person on the said list of persons entitled to be elected councillors or aldermen; \*<sup>†</sup> and

<sup>(f.)</sup> any person on the ground that he is omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list.<sup>†</sup>

Omit "or is on the reserved right list," where no reserved rights exist.

† Omit (f) if there is no corrupt and illegal practices list.

25th August.

37. On or before the twenty-fifth day of August next you are to sign each of the claim and objection lists, and to publish it in the manner directed by paragraph nineteen of the precept.

25th August.

38. You are to keep a copy of each of the claim and objection lists signed by you, and during the fourteen days next after the twenty-fifth day of August are to allow such copies and also the original notices of claims and objections to be open to public

inspection, and to deliver copies thereof in accordance with paragraph twenty-one of this precept.

**Sched. 3.**

39. On or before the twenty-fifth day of August next you are to deliver to me [and to the clerk of the peace of the county]—

Add part in brackets if the parish is not in a parliamentary borough. Omit "reserved rights," where no reserved rights exist.

- (a) two copies of the occupiers reserved rights and old lodgers lists; and
- (b) a copy of each of the claim and objection lists so made out and signed by you as aforesaid.

40. You are to attend the Court to be holden by the revising barrister for the revision of the lists of voters for your parish [*or* township]; and notice will be sent you of the time and place of holding such Court.

41. You are at such Court to deliver to the barrister holding it the following documents:—

- (a) the several lists made out and signed by you;
- (b) the original notices of claims and of objections given to you; and
- (c) all notices of the withdrawal or revival of objections received by you,

and you are there to produce the rate-books of your parish [*or* township] containing the poor rates made and allowed during the period between the fifth day of January in last year and the fifteenth day of July next.

If you fail to comply with this precept you will be liable to the penalties in that case provided.

Dated the            day of            18    .

(Signed)    *A. B.*,

Town clerk of the municipal borough  
of            .

If the officer issuing the precept is not the town clerk of a municipal borough, he should append to his signature his proper official description.

Sched. 3.

## GENERAL FORMS.

## FORM (A.)

FORM OF REQUISITION by OVERSEERS requiring NAMES  
of INHABITANT OCCUPIERS.To *E. F.*

You are hereby required to fill up accurately the under-written form.

If this form is not returned to us [*or me*], accurately filled up, within twenty-one days after the service hereof, you will be liable under the Representation of the People Act, 1884, to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Dated this            day of            18 .

*A. B.**C. D.*Overseers [*or assistant overseer*] for the parish  
[*or township*] of*Form of Return.*

1. Property in respect of which the Person making the Return is rated [ <i>or liable to be rated, or Occupier</i> ].	2. Situation or Description of every Dwelling-house, as defined by the Representation of the People Acts, forming part of the Property in First Column.	3. Surname and other Name of every man who was on the fifteenth day of July last, and has been up to the date of the Return, an Inhabitant Occupier of any Dwelling-house in the Second Column.

I declare that the above is a true and complete return.

Dated the            day of            18 . (Signed) *E. F.**Note.*—The description of the property in the first column should be a copy from the rate book, and

should be filled in by the overseers, and if it is a house numbered in a street should specify the street and number. Sched. 3.

Such of the following instructions as are suitable should be annexed to the form, with such alterations, if any, as the overseers think necessary for adapting them to the circumstances of the parish or of the property to which the notice refers.

INSTRUCTIONS for filling up FORM.

*Instructions where property consists of several buildings ; for instance, cottages let by the owner.*

In second column insert "cottage in                      lane," or otherwise describe its locality.

In the third column insert, opposite to the description of the cottage in the second column, the name of the man who now inhabits it, and has inhabited it since the fifteenth day of July last.

If it has not been so inhabited, state so, or omit the cottage from the second column.

The head of the family alone is considered to be the occupier.

*Instructions in case of what is commonly called the Service Franchise.*

The dwelling-house in the second column may be either—

- (a.) A separate house—for example, a school-master's house; or
- (b.) A part of a dwelling-house separately occupied as a dwelling—for example, a room or rooms over a stable, or caretaker's rooms in an office.

If it is a separate house, insert in the second column "house in                      road," or otherwise describe its locality.

If it is a part of a dwelling-house, insert in the second column "rooms over stable," "basement of office," "rooms over shop," or otherwise specify the locality of the room or rooms.

In the third column insert, opposite to the descrip-



**Sched. 3.** tion of the dwelling-house in the second column, the name of the man who now inhabits it, and has inhabited it since the fifteenth day of July last.

If it has not been so inhabited, state so, or omit the dwelling-house from the second column.

In filling up the return it must be recollected that, under the Representation of the People Acts,—

(a.) In the case of a man who inhabits by reason of any office, service, or employment, if the same house is inhabited by any person under whom such man serves in his office, service, or employment, such man is not considered a separate inhabitant occupier; for example, a butler occupying rooms in his master's house is not such an occupier, although if he occupied rooms over a detached building, such as a laundry, he might be such an occupier:

(b.) The head of the family alone is considered to be the occupier.

*Instructions in the case of a house let in separate tenements.*

The dwelling-house in the second column may be any room or rooms in the house which are separately occupied as a dwelling.

Insert in the second column the position of the room or rooms occupied; for example, "first floor, front room."

In the third column insert, opposite to the description of the room or rooms in the second column, the name of the man who now inhabits it or them, and has so inhabited since the fifteenth day of July last.

If any room or rooms have not been so inhabited, state so, or omit the room or rooms from the second column.

In filling up the return, it must be recollected that, under the Representation of the People Acts,—

(a.) A man who occupies separately any room or rooms in a house must be entered, although he is entitled to the joint use of some other part of the house; for example, a man occupying separately the first floor front rooms, and having joint use of a wash-house, must be entered:

(b.) The head of the family alone is considered to be the occupier. Sched. 3.

If the landlord of a house let out in separate tenements lives in the house, he must not return the names of the occupiers of tenements in that house (a).

(a) The reason of this prohibition is that the inmates are *prima facie* lodgers, owing to the fact of the landlord living in the house; see per Jessel, M. R., and Lindley, L. J., in *Bradley v. Baylis*, *Morfee v. Novis*, and *Kirby v. Biffen*, Colt. Reg. Cas. 210, 211, 212, 247, and 248, cited in notes to sect. 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1884, *ante*, p. 11. The names of the inmates having been omitted by the landlord from his return to the overseers pursuant to the above instruction, it will be incumbent on such inmates (if qualified for the franchise) to send notices of claim to the overseers, so that the revising barrister may place their names in the appropriate list.

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FORM (B.)

No. 1.

NOTICE as to Rates to be Published by the OVERSEERS.  
(PARLIAMENTARY).

Parliamentary borough [or [division of the] county] of \_\_\_\_\_, } We hereby  
to wit, } give notice that  
no person will be entitled to have his name inserted in any list of parliamentary voters for the said parliamentary borough [or division or county], now about to be made in respect of the occupation as a ten pounds occupier or inhabitant occupier of any premises situate wholly or partly within this parish [or township], unless all sums which have become due in respect of those premises on account of any poor rate made and allowed during the twelve calendar months next preceding the fifth day of January last past have been duly paid on or before the twentieth day of July next; \*or to have his name inserted in

\* If the parish is not

**Sched. 3.** any such list in respect of the occupation as a ten pounds occupier of any premises situate as aforesaid, unless he pays on or before the twentieth day of July next all assessed taxes which have become due from him in respect of those premises previously to the fifth day of January last past.\*

in a parliamentary borough omit the part between asterisks.

Dated the            day of June 18 .  
 (Signed)    A. B. } Overseers of the parish  
                   C. D. } [or township] of

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No. 2.

NOTICE as to RATES to be published by the  
 OVERSEERS.

(MUNICIPAL.)

Municipal borough of            ) We hereby give notice  
   , } that no person will  
 to wit.                                ) be entitled to have  
 his name inserted in any list of burgesses of the said  
 municipal borough now about to be made in respect  
 of the occupation of any premises situate wholly or  
 partly within this parish [or township], unless all  
 poor rates and borough rates (if any) which have  
 become due in respect of those premises on account  
 of a poor rate made and allowed or a borough rate  
 made during the twelve calendar months next pre-  
 ceding the fifth day of January last past have been  
 duly paid on or before the twentieth day of July  
 next.

Dated the            day of June, 18 .  
 (Signed)    A. B. } Overseers of the parish  
                   C. D. } [or township] of .

*Note.*—Where a parish is situate within both a  
 parliamentary borough and a municipal borough,  
 both the above notices must be issued.

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FORM (C.)

Sched. 3.

No. 1.

NOTICE as to RATES to be served by OVERSEERS.

To *A. B.*

Parliamentary borough [or [            division of the ]  
county] of .

\* Municipal borough of \*

Take notice that you will not be entitled to have your name inserted in the list of parliamentary voters for the said borough [or division or county]\* or in the burgess lists for the municipal borough of \* now about to be made in respect of the occupation as a ten pounds occupier or inhabitant occupier of the premises in your occupation in [street or place], unless on or before the twentieth day of July next all sums due in respect of those premises on account of any poor rate made and allowed \*or borough rate made\* during the twelve calendar months next preceding the fifth day of January last, amounting to £            , are duly paid.

If the parish is not in a municipal borough the parts between asterisks are to be omitted.

Where a borough rate is levied as a separate rate and not as part of the poor rate, the form should be altered accordingly, so as to distinguish the borough rate from the poor rate, and to state that omission to pay the borough rate will disqualify for enrolment as a burgess.

Dated the            day of June, 18            .

(Signed) *C. D.* } Overseers of the parish  
*E. F.* } [or township] of            .

No. 2.

FORM of LIST of NAMES of PERSONS disqualified for being registered in respect of a ten pounds occupation or household qualification by non-payment of the rates due in respect of the premises named herein.

Name of Person in full, Surname being placed first.	Place of Abode.	Premises.	Person actually Rated in respect of Premises.

Sched. 3.

## FORM (D.)

## FORM of LISTS of PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS and BURGESSES for a PARISH in a MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

## No. 1.

## FORM of OCCUPIERS LIST, including ten pounds occupiers, householders, and burgesses.

## No. 1.—LIST OF

*N. B.*—This list (No. 1) does not contain the names of any parliamentary voters except those entitled in respect of a ten pounds or household qualification.

If the parish is not in a municipal borough, omit the part between asterisks.

The persons entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters for the parliamentary borough [or [division of the] county] of \_\_\_\_\_ in respect of the occupation of any dwelling-house, or of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of ten pounds, situate wholly or partly within this parish [or township], \*and the persons entitled to be enrolled as burgesses for the municipal borough of \_\_\_\_\_ in respect of the occupation of property situate wholly or partly within this parish [or township].\*

*Division One. Persons entitled both to be Registered as Parliamentary Voters in respect of the occupation aforesaid and to be enrolled as Burgesses.*

1. Names of Voters in full, Surname being first.	2. Place of Abode.	3. Nature of Qualification.	4. Description of Qualifying Property.
Abrahams, Samuel	12, High Street	House (joint)	12, High Street.
Brown, Thomas ...	Wood Villa, Gainsborough	Shop ... ..	4, Brick Street.
Masters, Abel ...	1, Brick Street	Dwelling-house	1, Brick Street.
Smith, William ...	10, High Street	Dwelling-house (successive).	2, Brick Street. 10, High Street.

Sched. 3.*Division Two. Persons entitled to be Registered as Parliamentary Voters in respect of the occupation aforesaid, but not to be enrolled as Burgesses.*

Names of Voters in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.
Adams, John ...	24, Duke Street	Land ... ..	Garden adjoining No. 7, Brick Street.
Stubbs, Thomas ...	20, High Street	Dwelling-house (service).	20, High Street.

*Division Three. Persons entitled to be enrolled as Burgesses, but not to be Registered as Parliamentary Voters in respect of the occupation aforesaid.*

Names of Voters in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.
Gardener, Mary ...	10, Brick Street	Warehouse ...	6, High Street.
Thompson, Henry	14, John Street	Shop ... ..	3, Brick Street.

(Signed) *A. B.* } Overseers of the parish [*or*  
*C. D.* } township] of .

## No. 2.—LIST OF

The persons entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters for the parliamentary borough of

**Sched. 3.** in respect of any right reserved by sections 31 and 33 of the Reform Act, 1832.

Names of Voters in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property (if any).
Smith, John ...	15, Brick Street	Inhabitant householder paying scot and lot.	

(Signed) *A. B.* } Overseers of the parish  
*C. D.* } [*or township*] of

### No 3.—OLD LODGERS LIST.

#### LIST OF

If the parish is not situate in a parliamentary borough, the form must be adapted to the division of a county or county.

The persons who being on the register of voters now in force for the parliamentary borough [*or division of the county*] of in respect of residence in lodgings within the parish [*or township*] of claim, in respect of residence in the same lodgings, to have their names inserted in the list of persons entitled to vote in the election of a member [*or members*] to serve in Parliament for the said borough [*or the borough or division or county of*].

Names of Claimants in full, Surname being first.	Description of Rooms occupied, and whether Furnished or not.	Street, Lane, or other Place, and Number, if any, of House in which Lodgings are situate.	Name and Address of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent is paid.	Margin for Objections by Overseers.

(Signed) *A. B.* } Overseers of the parish  
*C. D.* } [*or township*] of

FORM (E.)

FORM of LIST of Parliamentary Voters for a Parish situate in a PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH, but not in a MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

This form is to be the same as Form D., omitting from List No. 1 the parts between asterisks, and omitting the words "*Division One. Persons entitled, &c.*" forming the heading of division one, and omitting divisions two and three.

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FORM (F.)

FORM of LIST of BURGESSES for a PARISH wholly or partly situate in a MUNICIPAL but not in a PARLIAMENTARY Borough, and which was not included in a parliamentary borough merged in a county by the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885.

This form is to be the same as Form D., No. 1, omitting the words "Division one" and "persons entitled, &c." forming the heading of Division one, and omitting all reference to parliamentary voters, and omitting Divisions two and three.

---

FORM (G.)

FORM of LIST of Occupiers in any Parish entitled to be elected Councillors or Aldermen of a Municipal Borough, though not entitled to be on the Burgess Roll of that Borough.

Lists of the persons who are entitled to be elected councillors or aldermen of the municipal borough of in respect of the occupation within the parish



Sched. 3. [or township] of \_\_\_\_\_ of any property, but who are not entitled to be on the burgess roll of that borough.

1. Names of Persons in full, Surname being first.	2. Place of Abode.	3. Nature of Qualification.	4. Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) *A. B.* } Overseers of the parish  
*C. D.* } [or township] of \_\_\_\_\_

FORM (H.)

FORM OF NOTICE OF CLAIM.

No. 1.—(PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL) \*  
(General).

To the overseers of the parish [or township] of \_\_\_\_\_  
I claim to have my name inserted among the par-  
liamentary voters for the parliamentary borough of  
[and burgesses for the municipal borough of  
\_\_\_\_\_] in respect of the qualification named below  
[and to have my name omitted from the corrupt and  
illegal practices list.]

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_

If the parish is not in a parliamentary borough substitute "division of the county" or "county" for "parliamentary borough."

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) *A. B.*

*Note.*—If the claim is to be registered both as a parliamentary voter and a burgess in respect of the same property this notice is sufficient and No. 3 need not be served.

\* This combination of the parliamentary and municipal notice of claim in one form is a convenient substitution for Form (H), Nos. 1 and 3, contained in the schedule of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 26.

## No. 2.—(PARLIAMENTARY) (Lodgers).

To the overseers of the parish [or township]  
of .

I claim to have my name inserted as a lodger  
among the parliamentary voters for the borough of  
in respect of the qualification named below.

**Sched. 3.**

If the parish is  
not situate in a  
parliamentary  
borough substi-  
tute " "  
division of the  
county" or  
"county" for  
"borough."

Name of Claimant, in full, Surname being first.	Description of Rooms occupied, and whether Furnished or not.	Street, Lane, or other Place, and Number (if any) of House in which Lodgings situate.	Amount of Rent Paid.	Name and Address of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent is paid.
Stevens, John William.	Two rooms, first floor, furnished.	51, Brick Street	16s. a week.	William Johnson, 51, Brick Street.

I hereby declare that I have during the twelve calendar months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July in this year occupied as sole tenant [or as joint tenant with ], and resided in the above-mentioned lodgings, and that those lodgings are of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of ten [or twenty] pounds or upwards † and I hereby declare that I am on the register of parliamentary voters for the said parliamentary borough in respect of the same lodgings as above mentioned, and I desire to have my name inserted in the old lodgers list. †

Dated the            day of            18 .  
(Signed)            A. B. (the claimant).

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that I have witnessed the above signature of the above-named [here state name of claimant], at the date stated above, and that I believe the above claim to be correct.

Dated the            day of            18 .  
(Signed)            C. D., of  
[state residence and calling of witness.]

Note.—If the claim is in respect of different rooms

Omit the words between crosses if they are not applicable.  
If the parliamentary borough on the register of which the claimant is entered is merged or altered by the Redistribution Act, substitute in 1886 "the parliamentary borough of ——" for "the said parliamentary borough."

Sched. 3. successively occupied as lodgings in the same house, the notice of claim must specify each room, or set of rooms, so occupied.

If the claimant is on the register in respect of the same lodgings, and desires to have his name inserted in the old lodgers list published on or before the first day of August, he must send in his claim on or before the twenty-fifth day of July.

In any other case he must send it in after the last day of July, and on or before the twentieth day of August.

If there are two joint lodgers, the yearly value of the lodgings must be twenty pounds or upwards.

—

No. 3.—(MUNICIPAL).

To the overseers of the parish [*or township*] of

I claim to have my name inserted in the list of burgesses of the municipal borough of \_\_\_\_\_ in respect of the qualification named below [and I claim to have my name omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list].

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) *A. B.*

—

*Forms for Boroughs.*

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FORM (I.)

Sched. 3.

FORM OF NOTICE OF OBJECTION.

No. 1 (PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL).\*

NOTICE OF OBJECTION to be given to OVERSEERS.

To the overseers of the parish [*or township*] of  
I hereby give you notice that I object to the name  
of            being retained on the            list as a parlia-  
mentary voter for the parliamentary borough of  
[and as a burgess for the municipal borough of            ]  
[and to the omission of the said name from the  
corrupt and illegal practices list].

If the parish is  
not in a parlia-  
mentary bo-  
rough, substi-  
tute "            "  
division of the  
county" or  
"county" for  
"parliamentary  
borough."

Dated the            day of            18 .

(Signed)            A. B. [*place of abode*]  
on the list of parliamentary  
voters and burgesses for the  
parish [*or township*] of

No. 2 (PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL).\*

NOTICE OF OBJECTION to be given to PERSON ob-  
jected to.

To Mr.

I hereby give you notice that I object to your  
name being retained on the            list as a parlia-  
mentary voter for the parliamentary borough of  
[and as a burgess for the municipal borough of            ]  
[and to the omission of the said name from the  
corrupt and illegal practices list] on the following  
grounds, viz. :—

1. That [*e. g.*, you have not occupied for twelve  
months to July 15th]

2. That

3.

Dated the            day of            18 .

(Signed)            A. B., of [*place of abode*], on the  
list of parliamentary voters  
[and burgesses] for the parish  
[*or township*] of

*Note.*—The notice of objection in each of the  
above two cases, Nos. 1 and 2, should, if there is

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\* This combination of the parliamentary and the mu-  
nicipal notice of objection in one form is a convenient  
substitution for the distinct forms of parliamentary and

Sched. 3. more than one list,\* specify the list, and if the list referred to is made out in divisions, should specify the division, to which the objection refers; and if the list contains two or more persons of the same name, should distinguish the person intended to be objected to.

If the notice refers to Division one the reference to a burgess may be inserted, and in such case these notices are sufficient, and Nos. 3 and 4 need not be served.

#### No. 3 (MUNICIPAL).

NOTICE OF OBJECTION to be given to OVERSEERS.

To the overseers of the parish [*or township*] of  
I hereby give you notice that I object to the name  
of being retained on the list of burgesses of  
the municipal borough of [and to the omission  
of the said name from the corrupt and illegal prac-  
tices list].

Dated the            day of            18 .

(Signed)    A. B., of [*place of abode*], on the  
list of burgesses for the parish  
[*or township*] of

#### No. 4 (MUNICIPAL).

NOTICE OF OBJECTION to be given to PERSON ob-  
jected to.

To Mr.

I hereby give you notice that I object to your  
name being retained on the lists of burgesses of the  
municipal borough of            on the following grounds,  
viz. :—

1. That [*e. g.*, you have not occupied for twelve  
months to July 15th].

---

municipal notices enacted in Form (I.), Nos. 2 and 4 in  
the schedule to 41 & 42 Vict. c. 26. However, even under  
the last-mentioned act, it was held to be competent to a  
parliamentary objector to effect the municipal disfran-  
chisement of a burgess: see *Greenway v. Batchelor (Jacob's  
case)*, Colt. Reg. Cas. 322.

\* The word "list" must be understood (in relation to  
parliamentary lists) to refer to *qualification*, not *parish*,  
list. As to the use of the word in connection with the  
municipal franchise, see the note on p. 133.

2. That

Sched. 3.

3.

Dated the            day of  
 (Signed)    A. B., of [*place of abode*], on the  
    lists of burgesses for the parish  
    [*or township*] of

*Note.*—The notice of objection in each of the above two cases, Nos. 3 and 4, should, if there is more than one list,\* specify the list, and if the list is made out in divisions, should specify the division to which the objection refers; and if the list contains two or more persons of the same name, should distinguish the person intended to be objected to.

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FORM (K.)

FORM of LIST of CLAIMANTS to be Published by the  
 Overseers.

No. 1.—GENERAL LIST OF CLAIMANTS (PARLIAMENTARY  
 AND MUNICIPAL).

The following persons claim to have their names  
 inserted in division one of the occupiers list for the

List of claimants (parliamentary and municipal).

\* The word "list" in the above note is ambiguous; there is only one municipal qualification list, and the word seems on authority to be incapable of referring to parish lists. The note in question and the preceding one (on p. 131) are substantially the same as the notes to Form (I.) in the schedule of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878; and on the construction of the first of the two last-mentioned notes, the Court (in *Hall v. Cropper and Mortlock v. Farrer*, L. R., 5 C. P. D. 73) held that the word "list" meant a "qualification list" and not a "parish list." It was contended in that case that the notes to the parliamentary and municipal forms respectively being, *mutatis mutandis*, in the same terms, they should receive the same construction; that, as the burgess roll consisted of only one qualification list, the word "list" in the note to the municipal forms must necessarily refer to parish list; and consequently, that that word in the note to the parliamentary forms must also refer to such list. The Court, admitting the difficulty, confessed their inability to give an adequate interpretation to the note to the municipal forms. See Saint's Reg. Cas. (Supplementary Cases), 279, note (a).

Sched. 3.

If the parish is not in a parliamentary borough substitute "division of the county" or "county" for "parliamentary borough."

parish [or township] of as parliamentary voters for the parliamentary borough of , [and burghesses for the municipal borough of .]

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) *A. B.* } Overseers for the parish [or  
*C. D.* } township] of .

*Note.*—Form No. 1 applies where the occupiers list is made out in divisions, and to persons who claim to be entered in division one of that list, both as parliamentary voters and as burghesses.

List of claimants (general).

If the parish is not in a parliamentary borough substitute "division of the county" or "county" for "parliamentary borough."

No. 2.—GENERAL LIST OF CLAIMANTS (PARLIAMENTARY).

The following persons claim otherwise than as lodgers to have their names inserted in the lists of parliamentary voters for the parliamentary borough of

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) *A. B.* } Overseers for the parish [or  
*C. D.* } township] of .

*Note.*—This form applies to claims—

- (a) where the occupiers list is not made out in divisions ; and
- (b) if the occupiers list is made out in divisions to claims by persons to be inserted in division two of that list, or in the reserved rights list.

Any claim to be omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list shall be added to the foregoing list of claimants. Sched. 3.

**No. 3.—LIST OF LODGER CLAIMANTS (PARLIAMENTARY).**

List of lodger claimants.

The following persons claim as lodgers to have their names inserted in the lists of parliamentary voters for the parliamentary borough of .

If the parish is not in a parliamentary borough substitute "division of the county" or "county" for "parliamentary borough."

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Description of Rooms occupied, and whether Furnished or not.	Street, Lane, or other Place, and Number (if any) of House in which Lodgings are situate.	Amount of Rent paid.	Name and Address of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent is Paid.

(Signed) *A. B.* } Overseers for the parish [or  
*C. D.* } township] of .

In this form the particulars should be copied from the claims sent in.

**No. 4.—LIST OF CLAIMANTS (MUNICIPAL).**

The following persons claim to have their names inserted in the burgess roll for the municipal borough of .

List of claimants (burgesses).

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) *A. B.* } Overseers of the parish  
*C. D.* } [or township] of



Sched. 3.

Any claim to be omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list must be added to the above list.

This list need not include the names of persons who claim, where the occupiers list is made out in divisions, to be entered in division one of that list.

FORM (L.)

List of persons objected to (general).

If the parish is not in a parliamentary borough substitute "division of the county" or "county" for "parliamentary borough."

FORM of LIST of Persons Objected to to be Published by the Overseers.

No. 1.—LIST of PERSONS objected to (PARLIAMENTARY and MUNICIPAL).

The following persons have been objected to as not being entitled to have their names retained on division one of the occupiers lists of parliamentary voters for the parliamentary borough of and of burgesses for the municipal borough of

Name of Person objected to in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of the supposed Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) A. B. } Overseers of the parish  
 C. D. } [or township] of

Note.—This Form applies only where the occupiers list is made out in divisions, and to persons objected to who appear in division one of that list.

No. 2.—LIST of PERSONS objected to (PARLIAMEN-  
TARY).

The following persons have been objected to as not being entitled to have their names retained on the lists of parliamentary voters for the parliamentary borough of

Sched. 3.

List of persons objected to (general).  
If the parish is not in a parliamentary borough substitute "— division of the county" or "county" for "parliamentary borough."

Name of Person objected to in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of the supposed Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed)     *A. B.* } Overseers of the parish  
                  *C. D.* } [or township] of

*Note.*—This list applies to objections to persons whose names—

- (a) where the occupiers list is not made out in divisions appear in that list or in the reserved rights list; and
- (b) where the occupiers list is made out in divisions appear in division two of that list, or in the reserved rights list.

Any objection to the omission of a person from the corrupt and illegal practices list shall be added to the foregoing list.

No. 3.—LIST of LODGERS objected to (PARLIAMEN-  
TARY).

The following persons have been objected to as not being entitled to have their names retained on the list of persons entitled in respect of residence in

List of persons objected to (lodgers).  
If the parish is not in a parliamentary borough substitute

**Sched. 3.** gesses for the municipal borough of (as the case may be)], as follows:—

Correct Name.	Correct Place of Abode.	Correct Nature of Qualification.	Correct Description of Qualifying Property.
Brown, Joseph.	15, High Street	House ... ..	24, Shire Lane.

Dated this            day of            18 .

(Signed)

Made and subscribed before me }  
this            day of            18 . }

A. B.

Justice of the peace for

The person before whom the declaration is made should affix his official description.

*Note.*—This form must be adapted to suit the various lists.

#### FORM (N.)

##### NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF OBJECTION.

No. 1.—NOTICE to the PERSON objected to.

To Mr.

I hereby give you notice that I withdraw my objection to your name being retained on the list of            †so far as regards the ground of objection numbered            in my notice to you of such objection. †

Dated the            day of            18 .  
(Signed)

The list should be referred to in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.

Omit the words between crosses if the objection is wholly withdrawn.

The notice should be signed in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.

No. 2.—NOTICE to the TOWN CLERK.

To the Town Clerk of

I hereby give you notice that I withdraw my objection to the name of being retained on the list of †so far as regards the ground of objection numbered in my notice to him of such objection.†

Dated the day of 18 .  
(Signed)

Sched. 3.

The list should be referred to in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.

Omit the words between crosses if the objection is wholly withdrawn.

The notice should be signed in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.

FORM (O.)

NOTICE REVIVING AN OBJECTION.

No. 1.—NOTICE to the PERSON objected to.

To Mr.

I hereby give you notice that I revive the objection which was made by , since deceased, to your name being retained on the list of †so far as regards the ground of objection numbered in the notice to you of such objection.†

Dated the day of 18 .  
(Signed)

The list should be referred to in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.

Omit the words between crosses if the objection is wholly revived.

The notice should be signed in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.

No. 2.—NOTICE to the TOWN CLERK.

To the Town Clerk of

I hereby give you notice that I revive the objection which was made by , since deceased, to the name of being retained on the list of †so far as regards the ground of objection numbered in the notice to the person objected to of such objection.†

Dated the day of 18 .  
(Signed)

The list should be referred to in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.

Omit the words between crosses if the objection is wholly revived.

The notice should be signed in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.

Sched. 3.

## FORM (P.)

FORM OF VOTER'S NOTICE OF SELECTION IN THE CASE  
OF DUPLICATE ENTRIES.

To the Revising Barrister for the parliamentary  
borough of .

I hereby elect to vote in respect of the following  
entry in the list of voters for the parish [*or*  
township] of .

Name of Voter in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) *A. B.*

*Note.*—The foregoing form should be filled up with  
a copy of the entry in the list of voters which the  
voter wishes to have retained for voting.

The notice should specify the list, and, if the list  
is made out in divisions, the division in which the  
entry referred to appears.

REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS ACT, 1885.

[48 & 49 VICT. c. 23.]

*An Act for the Redistribution of Seats at Parliamentary Elections, and for other purposes.*

[25th June, 1885.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

*Preliminary.*

1. This act may be cited as the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885. Short title.

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PART I.

REDISTRIBUTION.

*Boroughs.*

2. From and after the end of this present parliament the parliamentary boroughs named in the first part of the First Schedule to this act shall cease as boroughs to return any member.

Each of the counties of cities and towns in the second part of the said schedule named shall, for the purpose of parliamentary elections, be included in the county at large named opposite thereto in that part of the said schedule.

Boroughs named in First Schedule to become parts of counties or boroughs.

**Sect. 3.**

Disfranchisement of certain boroughs for corruption.

3. Whereas commissioners appointed in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, in pursuance of addresses to her Majesty from both houses of parliament in relation to parliamentary elections for the parliamentary boroughs named in the third part of the First Schedule to this act, reported in that year that corrupt practices had extensively prevailed in the said boroughs at such elections, be it therefore enacted as follows :—

After the passing of this act each of the parliamentary boroughs named in the third part of the First Schedule to this act shall cease to be entitled to return any member.

Boroughs to have numbers of members reduced.

4. From and after the end of this present parliament the City of London shall return two members, and no more, and each of the parliamentary boroughs named in the Second Schedule to this act shall return one member, and no more.

Boroughs to have additional members.

5. From and after the end of this present parliament each of the parliamentary boroughs named in the Third Schedule to this act shall return the number of members named opposite to such borough in the said schedule.

New boroughs.

6. From and after the end of this present parliament each of the towns and places named in the Fourth Schedule to this act shall be a parliamentary borough, and return the number of members specified opposite thereto in the said schedule; and each such new parliamentary borough shall include the places and be comprised within the boundaries specified opposite thereto in the said schedule; and any parliamentary borough existing at the passing of this act, which is wholly or as regards the greater part thereof in extent comprised within the metropolis, and within the boundaries of any parliamentary borough or boroughs constituted by this section, shall,

from and after the end of this present parliament, cease to exist as a borough. Sect. 6.

7.—(1.) From and after the end of this present parliament each of the parliamentary boroughs named in the Fifth Schedule to this act shall for all purposes of and relating to parliamentary elections include the places and be comprised within the boundaries which are respectively specified and described in the said schedule, and shall not include the places which are either therein specified and described as excluded, or are included by this act in any other parliamentary borough.

Boroughs with their boundaries altered.

(2.) Where, by virtue of this section, any area is added to a borough being a county of a city or of a town in which freeholders are entitled to vote for the borough, that area shall, for all purposes of and relating to parliamentary elections held after the end of this present parliament, form part of the county of a city or town, and not of the county at large of which it has heretofore formed part.

8.—(1.) From and after the end of this present parliament each of the parliamentary boroughs mentioned in the Sixth Schedule to this act shall, for the purpose of returning members to serve for such borough in parliament, be divided into divisions.

Division of parliamentary boroughs.

(2.) The number of members for each division, and the number, names, contents, and boundaries of such divisions respectively shall be those specified in the said schedule.

(3.) Where any parliamentary borough is divided into divisions in pursuance of this section a person shall not be registered as entitled to vote and shall not vote in more than one such division (*a*).

(*a*) See, as to this, section 5 (sub-sect. 2), of the Registration Act, 1885, *ante*, pp. 43, 44.



Sect. 8.35 & 36  
Vict. c. 33.

(4.) At a general parliamentary election the polls (if any) for the divisions in a divided borough shall be taken on the same day, such day to be fixed by the returning officer of the borough, but nothing in this sub-section shall be taken to enlarge or extend the discretion vested in him by the Ballot Act, 1872, as to fixing the day of poll.

*Counties.*Division of  
counties.

9.—(1.) From and after the end of this present parliament, each of the counties at large named in the Seventh Schedule to this act shall return the number of members in that behalf named in the said schedule; and for the purpose of returning such members, if more than one, shall be divided into the same number of divisions as the number of members; and each division shall return one member; and the divisions (if any) of such county existing at the passing of this act for the purpose of parliamentary elections shall cease.

(2.) The names, contents, and boundaries of such divisions respectively shall be those specified in the said schedule, and any name placed before the description of a division shall be the name of the division, and where the names of the divisions are in the alternative, the division may be designated by both or either of such names for all purposes.

(3.) Subject to the provisions of this act the members for each such division of a county shall be elected by persons qualified in the same manner, and the nomination and other proceedings at parliamentary elections for such division shall be conducted in the same manner, as if such division were a separate constituency, and the law relating to parliamentary elections shall apply to each such division as if it were a separate county.

PART II.

Sect. 10.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

10. The occupation in immediate succession of different premises situate within a parliamentary borough shall, for the purpose of qualifying a person for voting in any division of such borough in respect of occupation (otherwise than as a lodger) (b), have the same effect, as if all such premises were situate in that division of the borough, in which the premises occupied by such person at the end of the period of qualification are situate.

Qualifica-  
tion by  
occupa-  
tion of pre-  
mises in  
immediate  
succession  
in divided  
borough.

(b) The reason of the exclusion of a lodger from the operation of this section is, that for the purpose of qualifying a lodger in respect of successive occupation, the different lodgings occupied by him must, by virtue of section 6 of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, be lodgings in the *same* house. The effect of such exclusion may possibly result in the disfranchisement of lodgers successively occupying different rooms in a house situate on the border line separating one division from another, but such cases are not likely to be of frequent occurrence.

11. The borough of Warwick shall be called Warwick and Leamington.

Provisions  
as to War-  
wick and  
Pembroke.

The law relating to the elections for the parliamentary borough of Pembroke shall apply as if the places comprised in the area of the present parliamentary borough of Haverfordwest were named in the act of the session of the second and third years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter forty-five, as places sharing in the election of a member for Pembroke, and the borough shall be called Pembroke and Haverfordwest.

12.—(1.) Save as in this act mentioned, in each of the parliamentary boroughs constituted under this act in which there is not, for the time being, a

Returning  
officers in  
new  
boroughs.

**Sect. 12.** mayor, a returning officer shall be appointed in like manner as if such borough were included among the boroughs mentioned in Schedule (C.) to the act of the session of the second and third years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter forty-five, intituled "An Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales," for which boroughs no persons are specified in such schedule as returning officers. Provided that every sheriff shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this act, appoint a returning officer for each parliamentary borough which is constituted under this act, and is within his jurisdiction, and requires such appointment, and any returning officer so appointed shall hold his office until the time in the ensuing year fixed by law for the appointment of returning officers.

(2.) A returning officer of a parliamentary borough appointed by a sheriff of a county in pursuance of section eleven of the said act, or of any enactment (whether in this or any other act) applying that section, need not be resident in the borough for which he is returning officer, provided that, if not so resident, he shall have an office therein for the purpose of his duties in relation to the registration of voters and to elections in such borough.

(3.) Where a parliamentary borough is situate in more than one county, the returning officer appointed as above mentioned shall be appointed by the sheriff of the county in which the largest part of such parliamentary borough in extent is situate.

45 & 46  
Vict. c. 50.

(4.) Whereas by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, it is enacted that if there are more mayors than one within the boundaries of a parliamentary borough, the mayor of that municipal borough to which the writ of election is directed shall be the returning officer: Be it therefore enacted that—

In any such case the writ of election shall be directed to the mayor of that one of the municipal boroughs to the mayor of which the writ has before the passing of this act been directed, or if it has not been directed to any such mayor, then to the mayor of that one of the municipal boroughs which has the largest population according to the last census for the time being, and in any such case the town clerk of the municipal borough, the mayor of which is the returning officer, shall be the town clerk who, under the Registration Acts, is to receive the revised lists of parliamentary voters from the revising barrister, and is to copy and print them and to deliver the register of voters to the returning officer, and the council of the same borough shall be the council to allow the expenses of such town clerk.

Sect. 12.

(5.) In any new borough constituted under this act, the whole or the larger part of the area of which was before the passing of this act comprised in the parliamentary borough of Westminster, the high bailiff of Westminster shall be the returning officer for the new borough, and also the town clerk for the new borough within the meaning of the Registration Acts, and may, by writing under his hand, appoint a fit person to be his deputy for all or any of the purposes relating to parliamentary elections in any such new borough, and anything in relation to a parliamentary election authorized or required to be done by, to, or before the returning officer, may be done by, to, or before the high bailiff himself or such deputy.

(6.) Every such deputy shall, in so far as he acts as returning officer, be deemed to be included in the expression "returning officer" within the meaning of the law relating to parliamentary elections.

13. Where a parliamentary borough is divided into

As to  
boroughs

**sect. 13.**  
divided  
into divi-  
sions.

divisions, the returning officer of such borough shall be the returning officer for each division, and may, by writing under his hand, appoint a fit person to be his deputy for all or any of the purposes relating to a parliamentary election in any such division, and anything in relation to a parliamentary election authorized or required to be done by, to, or before the returning officer (except the fixing of the day for taking the polls), may be done by, to, or before the returning officer himself or such deputy.

(2.) Every such deputy shall, in so far as he acts as returning officer, be deemed to be included in the expression "returning officer" within the meaning of the law relating to parliamentary elections (c).

(c) For the meaning of the expression "law relating to parliamentary elections," see sect. 24, *post*, p. 162.

(3.) For the purpose of determining the distance of the residence of any voter, and for all purposes of and incidental to the registration of voters in a parliamentary borough divided into divisions, and for the purpose of the enactments respecting the division of any such borough into polling districts, all the divisions shall be deemed to form the same parliamentary borough:

Provided that the lists and register of voters for the borough shall be framed, printed, and arranged in parts so as to correspond to the divisions thereof; and the voters in each division shall be numbered in a separate series.

(4.) In a borough divided into divisions, the election for two or more of such divisions shall be deemed to be the same election within the meaning of the enactments relating to personation and to voting, and the question which may be asked of voters at the poll shall be, "Have you already voted here or elsewhere

at this election for the borough of either in **Sect. 13.**  
 this or in any other division?"

(5.) Subject to the provisions of this act, where any parliamentary borough is divided into divisions, the members for each division of such borough shall be elected by the persons registered in such division as voters for the borough, and the nomination and other proceedings at parliamentary elections for such division shall be conducted in the same manner as if such division were a separate constituency, and the law relating to parliamentary elections shall apply to each division as if it were a separate parliamentary borough (*d*).

(*d*) Doubts were entertained by members of the profession during the passage of the Bill through parliament whether, regard being had to the terms of sub-sect. 5, it would not be necessary to hold a revision court in each of the several divisions of a divided borough. But it will be observed that the operation of the sub-section in question is controlled by the words "subject to the provisions of this act." Referring to sub-section 3, *supra*, it would seem that, under the general language of that sub-section, one revision court for the whole borough will suffice.

14.—(1.) In a parliamentary borough divided into divisions persons registered as freemen shall be entitled to vote—

Registra-  
 tion of  
 freemen in  
 divided  
 boroughs.

- (a) if their place of abode is in the borough, then in the division in which such place of abode is situate; and
- (b) if their place of abode is not in the borough, then in the division to which such persons (in this section referred to as non-resident freemen) are allotted by the revising barrister, and shall not be entitled in respect of the qualification of freeman to vote elsewhere than in such division, and the registration of voters shall be conducted and the register of voters arranged so as to give effect to this enactment.

Sect. 14.

(2.) The non-resident freemen shall be allotted in equal numbers so nearly as may be among the several divisions of the borough as follows :—

- (a) at the first revision after the passing of this act the revising barrister shall first settle by lot the order of the divisions of the borough for the purpose of the allotment, and then allot among such divisions the non-resident freemen, allotting to the division first in order the freemen whose names are earliest in alphabetical order, and so on with the other divisions and freemen ;
- (b) at every subsequent annual revision at which any non-resident freemen not on the then existing register are registered, the revising barrister shall allot them among the divisions in such manner as may, so nearly as may be, maintain an equal number of non-resident freemen in each division, and shall allot them according to alphabetical order by allotting those whose names are the earliest in alphabetical order to the first division (according to the order settled as aforesaid) to which at that revision any freeman is to be allotted.

Adapta-  
tion of 46  
& 47 Vict.  
c. 51 to  
divided  
borough.

15. For the purposes of the provision of the schedule to the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, with respect to the voting of any paid election agent, sub-agent, polling agent, clerk, or messenger, a parliamentary borough divided into divisions shall be deemed to form one borough, and any such agent, clerk, or messenger employed for payment at an election for any division may not vote in any other division of the borough.

As to place  
of election.

16.—(1.) The place of election in the case of a division of a county at large shall be in such town situate in the said county at large, or in a county of a city or town adjoining the said county at large, as

the local authority having power to divide the division into polling districts, or in default of any determination by such local authority the returning officer, may from time to time determine, as being, in their or his opinion, the most convenient for the purposes of the election. Provided that in Ireland the place of election, in the case of a division of a county at large, shall from time to time be fixed by the returning officer, and shall be situate within the division or within a county of a city or town adjoining that division.

**Sect. 16.**

(2.) The place of election, in the case of a parliamentary borough or any division of a parliamentary borough, shall be such room or rooms in the said borough as the returning officer may from time to time determine, as being, in his opinion, the most convenient for the purposes of the election.

17. Where a place in which the qualifying property of any voter is situate is changed from one parliamentary area to another, then, on the occasion of the first registration of parliamentary voters which takes place after the passing of this act, such voter shall, as respects his right to have his name placed on the register and other rights of registration, whether arising out of successive occupation or the occupation of the same lodgings or otherwise, stand in the same position, so far as circumstances admit, in relation to the new area as he would have stood in if this act had been in force before the commencement of the period of qualification, and such voter had acquired his rights under the law in force at such commencement as amended by this act and the Representation of the People Act, 1884, and so much of the register of voters existing at the passing of this act as relates to the new area had been a register for the new area.

Saving of rights of voters on change of parliamentary area if otherwise qualified.

48 Vict.  
c. 3.



**Sect. 17.** A place shall be deemed to be changed from one parliamentary area to another when it becomes part of a constituency of which it did not form part before the passing of this act: and where the area of the constituency of which such place before such change formed part becomes, after such change, part of two or more constituencies each of such two or more constituencies shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have included the whole of the said area.

Detached  
parts of  
parishes.

18. Any such constitution of new parishes or division or alteration of boundaries of parishes made for poor law purposes by or in pursuance of any act of parliament, as has come into operation on or before the twenty-sixth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and any alteration of the boundary of a county which is incidental to such constitution, division, or alteration, shall have effect also for all purposes of the law relating to parliamentary elections for any future parliament (e).

(e) This enactment seems to refer to orders made by the Local Government Board under the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, which orders, if made after the 26th of March, 1885, will not affect the parliamentary franchise. See *Foster and others v. Medwin*, L. R., 5 C. P. D. 87; *Colt. Reg. Cas.* 118; 49 L. J., C. P. D. 297.

Transitory  
provisions  
as to  
registers of  
voters.

19.—(1.) The registers of voters in force in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five shall continue in force until the dissolution of this present parliament, but, notwithstanding the continuance of this present parliament, registers of voters shall be formed in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five as they will require to be formed after the end of this present parliament, and not otherwise.

(2.) Divisions of counties may be divided into polling districts at any time after the passing of this act in

like manner as they might be divided after the end of this present parliament. Sect. 19.

(3.) Where any act or thing has, before this act came into operation, been done in pursuance of the Registration Acts, or in relation to polling districts or polling places, such act or thing shall be as valid as it would have been if this act had previously thereto come into operation, and it had been done by the officer or authority and in the form and in relation to the constituency by whom, and in, and in relation to which it would have been done if this act had previously thereto come into operation, and where any act or thing ought to have been done if this act had come into operation before the time for doing the same, the same shall be done forthwith after this act comes into operation, and shall be as valid as if it had been done at the time now appointed by law.

(4.) In England the clerks of the peace and town clerks shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this act, send to the overseers on whom they have served precepts under the Registration Acts, such supplemental precepts as are necessary or desirable for instructing the overseers to carry into effect the Registration Acts in the constituencies as altered by this act, and in municipal boroughs affected by this act, and in particular shall, where necessary, instruct overseers as to the difference between the county and borough lists of voters, and shall direct the overseers of parishes situate in municipal boroughs, and included by this act in parliamentary boroughs, to prepare lists of burgesses in conjunction with the lists of parliamentary voters, and shall send the corrupt and illegal practices list containing the names of voters disqualified by this act. Every such supplemental precept shall be served by the clerk of

**Sect. 19.** the peace or town clerk who would have served the former precept if this act had come into operation before the time for the service of such former precept.

(5.) In Ireland any polling districts which have been formed in anticipation of the provisions of this act shall be valid; nevertheless, if the districts are inconsistent with the boundaries of any divisions constituted by this act, the lord lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, may by order alter or vary such polling districts and the polling places for such districts in such manner as appears to him necessary or desirable for bringing such polling districts into conformity with the boundaries of such divisions.

Marking of boundaries where they do not follow well-defined lines.

20.—(1.) Where the boundary of a parliamentary borough or division of a borough does not follow the boundary of a parish or township, or other well-defined line of demarcation, the local authority having power to divide such borough into polling districts shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this act, cause the several points of deviation of the boundary to be marked by means of boundary stones, posts, or other marks, which shall from time to time be maintained and renewed by such local authority.

(2.) For the purposes of this section, any officer authorized in that behalf by the local authority, may, by himself and his workmen, enter upon any lands, doing as little damage as possible, and making compensation for such damage, the amount of such damage to be determined in case of dispute in manner provided by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, with respect to disputed compensation for land.

(3.) All expenses properly incurred by a local authority in pursuance of this section shall be defrayed as part of the expenses of the town clerk in

the registration of voters for the parliamentary borough. **Sect. 20.**

21. All writs to be issued for parliamentary elections, and all mandates, precepts, instruments, proceedings, and notices consequent upon such writs, or relating to parliamentary elections or the registration of voters, shall be framed and expressed in such manner and form as may be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and of the Representation of the People Act, 1884.

Adaptation of writs.

48 Vict. c. 3.

Election laws to remain in force.

22. Subject to the provisions of this act, the law now in force relating to parliamentary elections shall remain in full force, and shall apply, as nearly as circumstances admit, to any constituency authorized by this act to return a member or members to parliament as if it had heretofore returned such members to parliament.

23. In the schedules to this act unless the context otherwise requires the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, that is to say:—

Definition of expressions in schedules.

The expression "county" means a county at large.

The expression "sessional division" means a county petty sessional division as existing on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, exclusive of any municipal borough having a separate commission of the peace which is geographically situate within that division, and a "county petty sessional division" means any division of a county, or of a riding, division, or parts of a county, in and for which division petty sessions or special sessions are usually held, whether in one or more place or places in accordance with any act of parliament, custom, or otherwise.

All towns corporate and places, which are not

**Sect. 23.** included in a sessional division as above defined and are not expressly mentioned in the schedules to this act, shall be considered as included in the sessional division which they adjoin, or if they adjoin more than one sessional division, then in the sessional division with which they have the longest common boundary.

Where a parish, townland, or other place with a definite boundary, whether larger or smaller than a parish or townland, is situate in a county or borough divided into parliamentary divisions, and such parish, townland, or other place is not, in the schedules to this act, included in any of the parliamentary divisions of the county or borough in which it is situate, such parish, townland, or place, shall be considered as included in that one of those parliamentary divisions which it adjoins, or if it adjoins more than one of such divisions, then in that one of the said divisions with which it has the longest common boundary.

Where a parliamentary division of a county or borough is described in any schedule to this act as containing the whole of a sessional division, barony, or other area, with the exception of the portion comprised in another parliamentary division of the same county or borough, and by reason of such description includes a parish, townland, or ward, or part of a ward, separated from the rest of the first-mentioned parliamentary division by the whole or part of the said portion comprised in the other parliamentary division, such parish, townland, ward, or part of a ward, shall, notwithstanding the said description, form part of the other parliamentary division, as if it had been included in the said exception.

If any doubt arises as to the parliamentary division of a county or borough in which any parish,

townland, ward, or other place, whether larger or smaller than a parish, townland, or ward, is intended by the schedules to this act to be included, such doubt shall be determined for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five by the local authority having power to divide the said county or borough into polling districts, but in the case of a parliamentary division of a county in Ireland, by the Local Government Board for Ireland, by order made after local inquiry, and taking effect when made; and for subsequent years, on the application of any voter, shall be determined by an order of the Local Government Board for England or Ireland respectively, or in Scotland of one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State to be made after local inquiry, and to be confirmed by parliament.

**Sect. 23.**

Any misnomer or inaccurate description in any of the schedules to this act shall not in anywise prevent or abridge the operation of this act with respect to the subject of such description, provided the same is so designated as to be commonly understood (*f*).

(*f*) It was held on the construction of the similar (but more general) enactment in sect. 101 of the Registration Act, 1843, that the question whether the subject-matter was so described "as to be commonly understood," was a question of fact for the revising barrister, and not for the court; *Hinton v. Hinton*, 7 M. & G. 163; 1 Lutw. 259; 14 L. J., C. P. 58.

The expression "parliamentary borough" means the area comprised within the limits of a parliamentary borough, and in the case of boroughs the limits of which are altered by this act means the area comprised within the limits so altered, and in the case of a parliamentary borough constituted by this act means the area comprised within the limits of the parliamentary borough as so constituted: Provided that where

**Sect. 23.** reference is made to a present parliamentary borough, such reference shall be to the area comprised in the limits of a parliamentary borough on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

45 & 46  
Vict. c. 50.

The expression "municipal borough" means as regards England the area on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five comprised within the limits of a municipal borough under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882; and as regards Scotland means the area subject on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five to the jurisdiction of the magistrates and town council of a burgh; and as regards Ireland, means the area on the said day comprised within the limits of a borough under the act of the third and fourth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and eight, and the acts amending the same.

The expression "municipal borough boundary" means the boundary of a municipal borough.

18 & 19  
Vict. c.  
120.

The expression "district," in relation to any place in the metropolis, means the district of a district board of works under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, as described in Schedule B. to that act.

38 & 39  
Vict. c. 55.

The expression "local government district" means the area on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five comprised within the limits of any local government district as defined by the Public Health Act, 1875.

The expression "ward," in relation to any place in the metropolis, as defined by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, means a ward as constituted on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, for the purpose of the election of vestrymen.

The expression "ward," in relation to any place

not in the metropolis, means a ward of the municipal borough in reference to which the expression is used, as such ward was constituted on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, for the purpose of municipal elections. Sect. 23.

The expression "parliamentary polling district" means a polling district of a parliamentary borough as such district was constituted on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five for the purpose of parliamentary elections.

The expression "municipal polling district" means a polling district of a municipal borough, as such district was constituted on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, for the purpose of municipal elections.

The expression "parish" means as regards England and Scotland a parish as constituted on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, for which a separate poor rate is or can be made, or for which separate overseers or a separate parochial board are or can be appointed, and as regards Ireland means a parish as appearing on the maps of the Ordnance Survey and as adopted in the census.

Where reference is made in any schedule to a parish, townland, or barony which extends beyond a county at large or parliamentary borough in relation to which such parish, townland, or barony is mentioned, the reference shall, unless otherwise expressed, be construed to refer only to such part of the parish, townland, or barony as is in the said county or borough.

The expression "present" means on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.



- Sect. 24.** 24. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
- Definitions.** The expression “member” means a member to serve in parliament, and includes a knight of a shire.
- The expression “parliamentary election” means the election of a member or members.
- The expression “law relating to parliamentary elections” includes all laws, customs, and enactments relating to parliamentary elections, inclusive of the law respecting the qualification and registration of voters.
- 8 & 9 Vict. c. 18. The expression “Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts” means the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the acts amending the same.
- 48 Vict. c. 3. The expression “the Registration Acts” has the same meaning as in the Representation of the People Act, 1884.

*Application to Scotland.*

- Application of act to Scotland.** 25. This act shall apply to Scotland, with the following modifications:—
- (1.) The sheriff shall be substituted for “the local authority having power to divide a county or parliamentary borough into polling districts,” and also for the “revising barrister.”
- 8 & 9 Vict. c. 19. (2.) The expression “Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts” means the Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845, and the acts amending the same.
- (3.) Where by the operation of this act any Royal or parliamentary burgh ceases as a burgh to return or to contribute to return a member to parliament, nothing in this act shall affect in

any other respect the rights and privileges of such burgh as a Royal or parliamentary burgh, or the rights, privileges, and functions of the magistrates, town council, and officers thereof. Sect. 25.

*Application to Ireland.*

26. This act shall apply to Ireland, with the following modification:— Applica-  
tion of act  
to Ireland.

In the case of a parliamentary borough, the town council or town commissioners shall be substituted for "the local authority having power to divide a parliamentary borough into polling districts."

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PART III.

DISQUALIFICATION OF VOTERS FOR CORRUPT PRACTICES.

27. The acts mentioned in the first part of the Eighth Schedule to this act, whereby certain persons reported guilty of corrupt practices are declared not to have certain rights of voting, are hereby repealed to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned. Repeal of  
enactments  
respecting  
corrupt  
practices.

28.—(1.) Whereas commissioners appointed by her Majesty, in pursuance of addresses from both Houses of Parliament in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, reported that at parliamentary elections for the boroughs named in the second part of the Eighth Schedule to this act, the persons named in the schedules to the said reports had been guilty of corrupt practices, be it therefore enacted, that— Disquali-  
fication of  
certain  
voters for  
corrupt  
practices.

Where in any of the schedules to the said reports a person is named as having been guilty of any bri-

**Sect. 28.** bery, treating, or personation at an election held in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty for the parliamentary borough therein mentioned, that person shall be incapable during the period of seven years next after the presentation of the said reports respectively :

- (a.) Of being registered as a voter and of voting at any parliamentary election for the county or division of a county in which the said borough, or any part thereof, is situate, in respect of any qualification situate within the borough ; and
- (b.) If the parliamentary borough continues to return a member or members to serve in parliament, of being registered as a voter and of voting, at any parliamentary election for such borough.

46 & 47  
Vict. c. 51.

(2.) Section thirty-nine of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, shall apply to every person disqualified under this section for being registered as a voter.

(3.) Any person named in any of the said schedules to the said commissioners' reports against whom any criminal proceeding has been instituted for the corrupt practice referred to in the schedule, within the time limited for the purpose, and who has been acquitted, shall not be subject to any disqualification under this act.

(4.) Any copy of a report of the said commissioners, and of the schedules annexed to that report, if purporting to be printed by any printer to her Majesty, or under the authority of her Majesty's Stationery Office, shall be sufficient evidence of the said report and schedules.

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PART IV.

ACCELERATION OF REGISTRATION IN 1885.

29. If in the present year it is made to appear to any judge of the High Court of Justice, sitting in chambers at any time after the fifth day of September, that the lists of voters for any Parliamentary county or borough in England cannot by reason of the insufficient number of barristers be revised within the period fixed by this act, such judge shall appoint one or more duly qualified barristers to act in addition to the barristers originally appointed for such county or borough, and a barrister so appointed shall have the same duties, powers, and authorities as if he had been originally appointed (*g*). Power to appoint additional barristers.

(*g*) It is remarkable that, independently of the above enactment (the operation of which is limited to the present year), there exists no power of appointing additional revising barristers in case the number of those originally appointed proves to be insufficient for completing the revision of the lists within the statutory period. Such power was vested in the appointing Lord Chief Justice or judge by sect. 29 of the Registration Act, 1843, but that portion of the section which related to such appointments was repealed by 35 & 36 Vict. c. 84.

It would seem that, notwithstanding the terms of the concluding portion of the first paragraph of this section, a revising barrister cannot, *under any circumstances*, lawfully re-open a case which has been finally determined by his colleague. (See *per Erle, J.*, in *Blain v. Pilkington*, 18 C. B., N. S. 6; 34 L. J., C. P. 55.)

Where the Lord Chief Justice or judge appoints in the present year barristers for counties and boroughs,

**sect. 29.** he shall appoint them to act for all the counties and boroughs for which he has power to appoint revising barristers; and each barrister, when acting for any county or borough, shall have the same duties, powers, and authorities as if he had been appointed sole revising barrister for such county or borough.

The duties of barristers so appointed shall be distributed among them as the Lord Chief Justice or judge who appoints them, or, after the fifth day of September, any judge of the High Court of Justice sitting in chambers, may direct.

Dates for registration in the year 1885 in England.

**30.** With respect to the registration of voters in parliamentary counties and boroughs in England in the present year, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(a.) The lists of parliamentary voters, and the lists of burgesses which are revised together with the lists of parliamentary voters, shall be revised between the eighth day of September and the eighth day of October both inclusive, and shall be revised as soon as possible after the seventh day of September, and the eighth day of September shall be substituted in the acts relating to the registration of parliamentary voters for the fifteenth day of September; and the declarations under section ten of the County Voters Registration Act, 1865 (*h*), and section twenty-four of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878 (*i*), shall be sent to the clerk of the peace or town clerk on or before the fifth day of September.

28 & 29  
Vict. c. 36.

41 & 42  
Vict. c. 26.

(*h*) The declarations here referred to are those for correcting misdescription of place of abode.

(*i*) The declarations here referred to are those for correcting errors or omissions in borough lists.

(b.) The printed book or register containing the lists of voters, when revised, shall be delivered to the returning officer for the parliamentary county or borough to which such book or register relates on or before the seventh day of November, and shall be the register of persons entitled to vote for the county or borough at any election of a member to serve in parliament which takes place after that day, or if this present parliament is not then dissolved, then after the date of such dissolution, and before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven. Sect. 30.

(c.) In sections sixty-two and sixty-three of the act of the session of the sixth and seventh years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter eighteen, relating to appeals from revising barristers in England, "the Michaelmas sittings of the High Court of Justice" shall be substituted for "the Michaelmas term," and forthwith after the fourth day of the Michaelmas sittings a court or courts shall sit for the purpose of hearing such appeals, and those appeals shall be heard and determined continuously and without delay, and any statement by the barrister for the purpose of any such appeal made in pursuance of section forty-two of the said act may be made at any time within ten days after the conclusion of the revision, so that it be made not less than four days before the first day of the said Michaelmas sittings, and the statement need not be read in open court, but shall be submitted to the appellant, who shall sign the same as directed by the said section, and return the same to the barrister.

(d.) In section five of the Ballot Act, 1872, relating 35 & 36  
Vict. c. 33.

Sect. 30.

to polling districts, the first day of October shall be substituted for the first day of November, as respects the date at which orders relating to polling districts apply to registers of voters.

Date for registration for 1885 in Scotland.

31. In Scotland, notwithstanding anything contained in section thirteen of the Representation of the People Act, 1884, the register of voters made in the present year shall come into force on the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Dates for revision in Ireland in 1885.  
13 & 14  
Vict. c. 69,  
ss. 46, 47,  
64, 76.

32. In Ireland, in the present year

- (a.) The lists of voters shall be revised between the first day of September and the eighth day of October, both inclusive, and shall be revised as soon as possible after the first day of September, and that day shall be substituted in the Parliamentary Registration (Ireland) Act for the eighth day of September.
- (b.) Notice of the holding of a revision court may be given by the chairman or revising barrister to the clerk of the peace at any time not less than five days before the holding of the court, and shall be published and posted by the clerk of the peace forthwith.
- (c.) The book or books constituting the register of voters for every county and borough shall be signed and delivered to the sheriff or returning officer not later than the seventh day of November.

Such register shall commence and come into force on the seventh day of November, or if this present Parliament is not then dissolved, then on the day of such dissolution, and shall be the

register of voters in force between the day on which it commences and the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven. **Sect. 32.**

- (d) In sections seventy-five and seventy-six of the Act of the session of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter sixty-nine, relating to appeals from chairmen or revising barristers, "the Michaelmas sittings of the High Court of Justice in Ireland" shall be substituted for "the Michaelmas term," and forthwith after the fourth day of the Michaelmas sittings, a court or courts shall sit for the purpose of hearing such appeals, and those appeals shall be heard and determined continuously and without delay, and any statement by the chairman or revising barrister for the purpose of any such appeal made in pursuance of section fifty-eight of the said act may be made at any time within ten days after the conclusion of the revision, so that it be made not less than four days before the first day of the said Michaelmas sittings, and the statement need not be read in open court, but shall be submitted to the appellant, who shall sign the same as directed by the said section, and return the same to the chairman or revising barrister.

**33.** For the purposes of this part of this act—

The expression "present year" means the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

The expression "parliamentary county" means a county returning a member or members to serve in Parliament, and where a county is divided for the purpose of such return means a division of such county.

Defini-  
tions.



**Sect. 33.** Other expressions in this part of this act have, unless the context otherwise requires, the same meaning as in the acts relating to the registration of parliamentary voters.

41 & 42  
Vict. c. 26.

Temporary  
repeal of  
inconsis-  
tent provi-  
sions.

**34.** All provisions of any act of parliament inconsistent with the provisions of this part of this act shall not apply to the lists or register of voters to be made in the present year ; but, save as aforesaid, all the provisions of the acts relating to the registration of parliamentary voters shall remain in full force.

[SCHEDULES.]

## FIRST SCHEDULE.

## PART I.—BOROUGHES TO CEASE AS SUCH.

Section 2.

ENGLAND.	
Borough.	County.
Abingdon .....	Berks and Oxford.
Andover .....	Southampton.
Aylesbury.....	Buckingham.
Banbury .....	Oxford and Northampton.
Barnstaple .....	Devon.
Beaumaris (district) ..	Anglesey.
Berwick-upon Tweed ..	
Bewdley .....	Worcester.
Bodmin .....	Cornwall.
Brecon .....	Brecon.
Bridgnorth .....	Salop.
Bridport .....	Dorset.
Buckingham.....	Buckingham.
Calne.....	Wilts.
Cardigan (district) ...	Cardigan, Pembroke, and
Chichester.....	Sussex. [Carmarthen.
Chippenham.....	Wilts.
Chipping Wycombe ..	Buckingham.
Cirencester .....	Gloucester.
Clitheroe .....	Lancaster.
Cockermouth .....	Cumberland.
Cricklade .....	Wilts and Gloucester.
Devizes .....	Wilts.
Dorchester .....	Dorset.
Droitwich .....	Worcester.
East Retford .....	Nottingham and York.
Evesham .....	Worcester.
Eye .....	Suffolk.
Frome .....	Somerset.
Great Marlow .....	Buckingham and Berks.
Guildford .....	Surrey.
Harwich .....	Essex.
Haverfordwest(district)	Pembroke.
Helston .....	Cornwall.
Hertford .....	Hertford.
Horsham .....	Sussex.
Huntingdon .....	Huntingdon.
Kendal .....	Westmoreland.

Sched. 1.

	Borough.	County.
	Knaresborough .....	York, West Riding.
	Launceston .....	Cornwall.
	Leominster .....	Hereford.
	Lewes .....	Sussex.
	Lichfield .....	
	Liskeard .....	Cornwall.
	Ludlow .....	Salop and Hereford.
	Lymington .....	Southampton.
	Maldon .....	Essex.
	Malmesbury .....	Wilts.
	Malton .....	York, North Riding and East
	Marlborough .....	Wilts. [Riding.
	Midhurst .....	Sussex.
	Newark .....	Nottingham.
	Newport .....	Isle of Wight.
	New Shoreham .....	Sussex.
	Northallerton .....	York, North Riding.
	Petersfield .....	Southampton.
	Poole .....	Dorset.
	Radnor (district) .....	Radnor and Hereford.
	Richmond .....	York, North Riding.
	Ripon .....	York, West Riding.
	Rye .....	Sussex.
	St. Ives .....	Cornwall.
	Shaftesbury .....	Dorset and Wilts.
	Stamford .....	Lincoln and Northampton.
	Stroud .....	Gloucester.
	Tamworth .....	Stafford and Warwick.
	Tavistock .....	Devon.
	Tewkesbury .....	Gloucester.
	Thirsk .....	York, North Riding.
	Tiverton .....	Devon.
	Truro .....	Cornwall.
	Wallingford .....	Berks and Oxford.
	Wareham .....	Dorset.
	Wenlock .....	Salop.
	Westbury .....	Wilts.
	Weymouth and Mel-	
	combe Regis .....	Dorset.
	Whitby .....	York, North Riding.
	Wilton .....	Wilts.
	Woodstock .....	Oxford.

Borough.	SCOTLAND.	County.	<u>Sched. 1.</u>
Haddington (District of Burghs).....	Haddington, Roxburgh, and		
Wigtown (District of Burghs) .....	Wigtown and Kirkcudbright.	[Berwick.	

IRELAND.

Armagh .....	Armagh.
Athlone.....	Westmeath and Roscommon.
Bandon .....	Cork.
Carlow .....	Carlow and Queen's.
Carrickfergus .....	
Clonmel.....	Tipperary and Waterford.
Coleraine .....	Londonderry.
Downpatrick .....	Down.
Drogheda .....	
Dundalk .....	Louth.
Dungannon .....	Tyrone.
Dungarvon .....	Waterford.
Ennis.....	Clare.
Enniskillen .....	Fermanagh.
Kinsale .....	Cork.
Lisburn.....	Antrim and Down.
Mallow .....	Cork.
New Ross.....	Wexford and Kilkenny.
Portarlington .....	Queen's and King's.
Tralee .....	Kerry.
Wexford .....	Wexford.
Youghal .....	Cork.

PART II.—Each County of a City or of a Town named below shall, for the purpose of Parliamentary Elections, be included in the County at large placed opposite to it. Section 2.

County of City or Town.	County at large in which it is to be included.
Berwick-upon-Tweed .....	Northumberland.
Haverfordwest.....	Pembroke.
Lichfield .....	Stafford.
Carrickfergus .....	Antrim.
Drogheda .....	Louth.

**Sched. 1.** PART III.—BOROUGHS DISFRANCHISED FOR  
**Section 3.** CORRUPTION.

**Macclesfield.**                      **Sandwich.**

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**Section 4.**

**SECOND SCHEDULE.**

**BOROUGHS TO LOSE ONE MEMBER.**

**ENGLAND.**—Bedford. Boston. Bury St. Edmunds.  
 Cambridge. Canterbury. Carlisle. Chester.  
 Colchester. Coventry. Dover. Durham. Exe-  
 ter. Gloucester. Grantham. Hastings. Here-  
 ford. King's Lynn. Lincoln. Maidstone.  
 Newcastle-under-Lyme. Oxford. Penryn and  
 Falmouth. Peterborough. Pontefract. Reading.  
 Rochester. Salisbury. Scarborough. Shrews-  
 bury. Stafford. Stoke-upon-Trent. Taunton.  
 Warwick. Wigan. Winchester. Worcester.  
**IRELAND.**—Galway. Limerick. Waterford.

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**Section 5.**

**THIRD SCHEDULE.**

**BOROUGHS TO HAVE ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.**

**ENGLAND.**

Name of Borough.	Total Number of Members.
Birmingham.....	Seven.
Bradford .....	Three.
Bristol .....	Four.
Kingston-upon-Hull .....	Three.
Leeds.....	Five.
Liverpool .....	Nine.
Manchester .....	Six.
Nottingham .....	Three.
Salford .....	Three.
Sheffield .....	Five.
Southwark .....	Three.
Swansea .....	Two.
Tower Hamlets .....	Seven.
Wolverhampton .....	Three.

SCOTLAND.

Sched. 3.

Name of Borough.	Total Number of Members.
Aberdeen .....	Two.
Edinburgh .....	Four.
Glasgow .....	Seven.

IRELAND.

Belfast .....	Four.
Dublin .....	Four.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Section 6.

NEW BOROUGHS.

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	County.	No. of Members.	Contents and Boundaries of Parliamentary Borough.
Aston Manor ..	Warwick	One	Local government district of Aston Manor.
Barrow-in-Furness.	Lancaster	One	Municipal borough of Barrow-in-Furness.
Battersea and Clapham.	Surrey ..	Two	Parish of St. Mary, Battersea, and the parish of Clapham.
Bethnal Green	Middlesex	Two	Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.
Camberwell ..	Surrey ..	Three	Parish of St. Giles', Camberwell, and the hamlet of Penge.
Chelsea ..	Middlesex	One	Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea.
Croydon ..	Surrey ..	One	Municipal borough of Croydon.
Deptford ..	Kent and Surrey.	One	Parish of St. Paul, Deptford, inclusive of Hatcham.
Finsbury ..	Middlesex	Three	Parish of St. Luke, Middlesex.
			Parish of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell.
			Holborn District.
			St. Giles' District.
			Gray's Inn.
Fulham ..	Middlesex	One	Charter House. Furnival's Inn. Staple Inn. Lincoln's Inn. Parish of Fulham.

## Sched. 4.

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	County.	No. of Mem- bers.	Contents and Boundaries of Parliamentary Borough.
Great Yarmouth	Norfolk and Suffolk.	One	Municipal borough of Great Yarmouth, including the whole of the parish of Gorleston, and so much of the parish of Runham in the county of Norfolk as is included in the following boundary, that is to say, from the point where the north boundary of the parish of Gorleston crosses the centre of New Road in a straight line north-easterly to the boundary of the parish of Acle touching the north-west corner of the Manure Works, thence eastward along the boundary of the parish of Acle until it reaches the present boundary of the municipal borough.
Greenwich	.. Kent	.. One	Parish of Greenwich. Parish of St. Nicholas, Deptford.
Hackney	.. Middlesex	Three	Parish of Charlton.
Hammersmith	Middlesex	One	Parish of Kidbrooke. Hackney District.
Hampstead	.. Middlesex	One	Parishes of St. Peter and St. Paul, Hammersmith. Parish of St. John, Hampstead.
Hanley	.. Stafford	.. One	The municipal boroughs of Hanley and Burslem, and so much of the present parliamentary borough of Stoke-upon-Trent as lies to the north of Hanley, and is not included in the local government district of Tunstall.
Islington	.. Middlesex	Four	Parish of St. Mary, Islington.
Kensington	.. Middlesex	Two	Parish of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington.

*New Boroughs.*

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Sched. 4.

Name of Parliamentary Borough.	County.	No. of Members.	Contents and Boundaries of Parliamentary Borough.
Lambeth ..	Surrey ..	Four	Parish of St. Mary, Lambeth.
Lewisham ..	Kent ..	One	Parish of Lewisham and the parish of Lee.
Marylebone ..	Middlesex	Two	Parish of St. Marylebone.
Newington ..	Surrey ..	Two	Parish of St. Mary, Newington.
Paddington ..	Middlesex	Two	Parish of Paddington.
St. George, Hanover Square	Middlesex	One	Parish of St. George, Hanover Square.
St. Helen's ..	Lancaster	One	The municipal borough of St. Helen's.
St. Pancras ..	Middlesex	Four	Parish of St. Pancras.
Shoreditch ..	Middlesex	Two	Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
Strand.. ..	Middlesex	One	Strand district, parish of St. James, Westminster, and parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.
Wandsworth ..	Surrey ..	One	Parish of Wandsworth. Parish of Tooting Grave- ney. Parish of Streatham and Parish of Putney, including Roehampton.
West Bromwich	Stafford ..	One	The municipal borough of West Bromwich.
West Ham ..	Essex ..	Two	The local government district of West Ham.
Westminster ..	Middlesex	One	Westminster District, and Close of Collegiate Church of St. Peter.
Woolwich ..	Kent ..	One	The Parish of Woolwich. The Parish of Eltham, and The Parish of Plumstead.



Sched. 5.  
Section 7.

## FIFTH SCHEDULE.

### CONTENTS AND BOUNDARIES OF BOROUGHS WITH ALTERED BOUNDARIES.

#### ENGLAND.

##### Contents and Boundaries.

- Ashton-under-Lyne.**—The present parliamentary borough of Ashton-under-Lyne; and so much of the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne as is included in the local government district of Hurst, and is not included in the said parliamentary borough.
- Birmingham.**—The present parliamentary borough of Birmingham; and the local government districts of Balsall Heath, Harborne, and Sattley, and the hamlet of Little Bromwich.
- Blackburn.**—The present parliamentary borough of Blackburn; and so much of the municipal borough of Blackburn as is not included in the said parliamentary borough.
- Bolton.**—The present parliamentary borough of Bolton; and so much of the municipal borough of Bolton as is not included in the said parliamentary borough.
- Boston.**—The present parliamentary borough of Boston, excluding therefrom two detached parts situate to the north of the borough, one in East Fen and the other in West Fen, and also excluding therefrom a part which is situate on the north side of the borough, and was formerly included in the parishes of Skirbeck and Boston within the borough, but has been added by Orders of the Local Government Board to parishes not situate within the parliamentary borough, namely, one part thereof to the parish of Sibsey, and the remaining part thereof to the parish of Frithville, all which said parts are in the sessional division of Spilsby, in the parts of Lindsey.
- Bradford.**—The present parliamentary borough of Bradford; and so much of the municipal borough of Bradford as is not included in the said parliamentary borough.

Contents and Boundaries.

Sched. 5.

- Bristol.**—The present parliamentary borough of Bristol; and the local government districts of St. George, Horfield, and Stapleton; and so much of the parish of Bedminster as lies between the boundary of the said parliamentary borough and a line drawn along the centres of Redcatch Lane and Knowle Lane.
- Bury (Lancashire).**—The present parliamentary borough of Bury; and so much of the municipal borough of Bury as is not included in the said parliamentary borough.
- Cardiff (in Cardiff district).**—The present parliamentary borough of Cardiff; and so much of the municipal borough of Cardiff as is not included in the said parliamentary borough.
- Cheltenham.**—The present parliamentary borough of Cheltenham; and so much of the parish of Charlton Kings as lies to the north of the present railway leading from Cheltenham to Banbury.
- Conway.**—The present parliamentary borough of Conway, excluding therefrom two detached parts situate to the south of the borough, and consisting one of parts of the parishes of Gyffin and Dwygyfylchi, and the other of a part of the parish of Gyffin near Pant-y-tan.
- Darlington.**—The present parliamentary borough of Darlington, excluding therefrom a detached part of the parish of Darlington called Oxney Field or Oxen-le-Field, which is separated from Darlington township by the township of Blackwell, and including so much of the municipal borough of Darlington as is not above specified, and is not included in the said parliamentary borough.
- Derby.**—The present parliamentary borough of Derby; and so much of the municipal borough of Derby as is not included in the said parliamentary borough.
- Hastings.**—The present parliamentary borough of Hastings, excluding therefrom two detached parts of the said borough; one adjoining the parish of Winchelsea, and known as Petit Iham,

Sched. 5.

## Contents and Boundaries.

and the other known as the Liberty of the Sluice.

**King's Lynn.**—The present parliamentary borough of King's Lynn; and so much of the municipal borough of King's Lynn as is not included in the said parliamentary borough.

**Kingston-upon-Hull.**—The present parliamentary borough of Kingston-upon-Hull; and so much of the municipal borough of Kingston-upon-Hull as is not included in the said parliamentary borough.

**Lincoln.**—The present parliamentary borough of Lincoln; and the parish of Bracebridge.

**Liverpool.**—The present parliamentary borough of Liverpool; and so much of the parish of Toxteth Park as is not included in the said parliamentary borough; and so much of the parishes of Walton-on-the-Hill, Wavertree, and West Derby as is outside the municipal borough of Liverpool, and is included in a boundary line drawn from a point where the centre of Selwyn Street crosses the present boundary of the said municipal borough, hereinafter called the starting point, thence along the centre of that street to the centre of Stuart Road and County Road, at their junction with the last-mentioned street, thence along the centre of County Road to a point opposite the southern side of the present Edge Hill and Bootle branch of the London and North-Western Railway, thence in an easterly direction to the southern side of the said railway, thence along the southern and western side of the said railway to a point immediately north of the junction of the south-eastern boundary of the aforesaid railway with the northern boundary of the present London and North-Western Railway to Manchester, thence to that junction, thence in a direct line to a point on the western side of the present London and North-Western Railway to Crewe where it crosses the centre of the Picton Road, thence along the western side of the last-mentioned railway to the present

Contents and Boundaries.

Sched. 5.

- boundary of Toxteth Park parish, thence in a north-westerly direction along that parish boundary to the present boundary of the municipal borough of Liverpool, thence along the last-mentioned boundary to the starting point.
- Maidstone.**—The present parliamentary borough of Maidstone, excluding therefrom a detached part of the parish of Maidstone known as Lodington.
- Manchester.**—The present parliamentary borough of Manchester; and the local government districts of Moss Side and Rusholme; and that detached part of the parish of Gorton which is entirely surrounded by the parliamentary borough of Manchester, as enlarged by the addition of the said local government districts.
- Middlesborough.**—The present parliamentary borough of Middlesborough; and so much of the municipal borough of Middlesborough as is not included in the said parliamentary borough.
- Newcastle-under-Lyme.**—The present parliamentary borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme; and so much of the municipal borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme as is not included in the said parliamentary borough; and the local government district of Tunstall; and so much of the parish of Wolstanton as lies south of a line drawn along the centre of the present public road leading west from the present Chatterley Railway Station to the boundary of Audley parish.
- Newport (in Monmouth district).**—The present parliamentary borough of Newport; and so much of the municipal borough of Newport as is not included in the said parliamentary borough.
- Nottingham.**—The present parliamentary borough of Nottingham; and so much of the municipal borough of Nottingham as is not included in the said parliamentary borough.
- Oldham.**—The present parliamentary borough of Oldham; and so much of the municipal borough of Oldham as is not included in the said parliamentary borough.
- Pembroke.**—The present parliamentary borough of

Sched. B.

## Contents and Boundaries.

Pembroke; and the places comprised in the area of the present parliamentary borough of Haverfordwest.

**Preston.**—The present parliamentary borough of Preston; and so much of the municipal borough of Preston as is not included in the said parliamentary borough; and so much of the parish of Lea, Ashton, Ingol, and Cottam, and of the parish of Penwortham, as will be added to the municipal borough of Preston on the 1st day of June, 1889, by virtue of the “Ribble Navigation and Preston Dock Act, 1883” (46 & 47 Vict. cap. cxv.); and the local government district of Fulwood.

**Reading.**—The present parliamentary borough of Reading; and the space included between the boundary of the said parliamentary borough and the following boundary line; that is to say, a line drawn from the point at which the present Reading and Reigate Railway crosses the boundary of the parliamentary borough at the river Kennet, eastward along the said railway until it crosses Culver Lane, thence westward along the centre of Culver Lane as far as the centre of Wokingham Road, thence southward along the centre of Wokingham Road as far as the centre of Crescent Road, thence westward along the centre of Crescent Road as far as the centre of Eastern Avenue, thence southward along the centre of Eastern Avenue as far as the centre of Upper Redlands Road, thence westward along the centre of Upper Redlands Road as far as the centre of Alexandra Road, thence south and west along the centre of Junction Road to the centre of Christchurch Road, thence along the centre of Christchurch Road until the line reaches the boundary of the present parliamentary borough.

**Salisbury.**—The present parliamentary borough of Salisbury; and so much of the parish of Fisherton Anger as is not within the said parliamentary borough, and so much of the parish of Milford as lies between the boundary of the said parlia-

Contents and Boundaries.

Sched. 5.

mentary borough and the following boundary line ; that is to say, a line commencing at a point where the boundary of the said parliamentary borough crosses the centre of the line of the present South Western Railway to the north of the Salisbury Waterworks, and proceeding thence in an easterly direction along the centre of the said railway to the present junction of the Basingstoke, Andover, and Salisbury Branch Railway with the Bishopstoke and Salisbury Branch Railway, and thence along the centre of the last-mentioned railway to a point where the same crosses the river Bourne, and thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the centre of the said river to a point where the same flows under the centre of the present road leading from Salisbury to Southampton, and thence by a straight line in a due south-westerly direction to the boundary between the parishes of Britford and Milford in the river Avon, and thence in a north-westerly direction along the centre of the last-mentioned river to the boundary of the said parliamentary borough.

Southampton.—The present parliamentary borough of Southampton; and the parish of Milbrook; and the ecclesiastical district of Holy Saviour, Bittern; and the parish of St. Mary Extra; and the detached part of the parish of Hound included within the parish of St. Mary Extra.

Stafford.—The present parliamentary borough of Stafford; and so much of the municipal borough of Stafford as is not included in the said parliamentary borough.

Stalybridge.—The present parliamentary borough of Stalybridge; and so much of the municipal borough of Stalybridge as is not included in the said parliamentary borough.

Stoke-upon Trent.—So much of the present parliamentary borough of Stoke-upon-Trent as lies south of the municipal borough of Hanley; and so much of the municipal borough of Longton as is not included in the said parliamentary borough.

Sched. 5.

## Contents and Boundaries.

- Wakefield.**—The present parliamentary borough of Wakefield; and so much of the adjoining parish of Sandal Magna as lies to the north-east of the present Great Northern and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, being the portion known as Belle Vue.
- Warwick and Leamington.**—The present parliamentary borough of Warwick; and the municipal borough of Royal Leamington Spa; and the local government districts of Milverton and Lillington.
- Wednesbury.**—The parishes of Wednesbury, Tipton, and Darlaston.
- York.**—The present parliamentary borough of York; and so much of the municipal borough of York, inclusive of the parts added thereto by the "York Extension and Improvement Act, 1884" (47 & 48 Vict. c. ccxxxii.), as is not included within the said parliamentary borough.

## SCOTLAND.

- Edinburgh.**—The present parliamentary burgh of Edinburgh; and so much of the municipal burgh of Edinburgh as is not included within the said Parliamentary burgh.
- Glasgow.**—The present parliamentary burgh of Glasgow; and so much of the municipal burgh of Glasgow as is not included within the said parliamentary burgh.
- Galashiels (in Hawick district).**—The present parliamentary burgh of Galashiels; and so much of the municipal burgh of Galashiels as is not included within the said parliamentary burgh.
- Greenock.**—The present parliamentary burgh of Greenock; and so much of the municipal burgh of Greenock as is not included within the said parliamentary burgh.
- Hamilton (in Falkirk district).**—The present parliamentary burgh of Hamilton; and so much of the municipal burgh of Hamilton as is not included within the said parliamentary burgh.
- Kilmarnock (in Kilmarnock district).**—The present parliamentary burgh of Kilmarnock; and so

**Contents and Boundaries.**

Sched. 5.

much of the municipal burgh of Kilmarnock as is not included within the said parliamentary burgh.

**Port-Glasgow** (in Kilmarnock district).—The present parliamentary burgh of Port-Glasgow; and so much of the municipal burgh of Port-Glasgow as is not included within the said parliamentary burgh.

**Renfrew** (in Kilmarnock district).—The present parliamentary burgh of Renfrew; and so much of the municipal burgh of Renfrew as is not included within the said parliamentary burgh.

**Kirkcaldy** (in Kirkcaldy district).—The present parliamentary burgh of Kirkcaldy; and so much of the municipal burgh of Kirkcaldy as is not included within the said parliamentary burgh (except so much of such municipal burgh as is comprised within the present parliamentary burgh of Dysart).

**IRELAND.**

**Belfast.**—The present parliamentary borough of Belfast; and the townlands of—Ballymaghan, Ballymisert, Strandtown and Strandtown Town, Ballyhackamore and Ballyhackamore Town, and Ballycloghan, all in the Parish of Holywood and County of Down. The townlands of—Knock, Multyhogy, and Ballyrushboy, all in the Parish of Knockbreda and County of Down. The townlands of—Lower Malone, Upper Malone (that part which is bounded on the south by the centre of the road running northward and westward for about 80 chains from Shaw's Bridge), Ballymurphy, Ballymagarry, Ballygomartin, Lower Ballysillan, Legoniel and Legoniel Town, Old Park and Old Park Town, Skegoniell, Ballyaghagan (that part which adjoins the Antrim Road; namely, the whole of the part east of the Antrim Road, and the part west of the Antrim Road which is within 22 chains of that road), Lowwood, Greencastle and Greencastle Town, all in the Parish of Shankill and County of Antrim.



Sched. 6.Section 8.**SIXTH SCHEDULE.****DIVISIONS OF BOROUGHES.****NUMBER, NAMES, CONTENTS, AND BOUNDARIES  
OF DIVISIONS.****Part I.—ENGLAND.****BATTERSEA AND CLAPHAM.**

Two Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.

**No. 1.—THE BATTERSEA DIVISION.**

No. 2 Ward of Battersea Parish; No. 3 Ward of Battersea Parish; and so much of No. 4 Ward of Battersea Parish as lies to the north of a line drawn along the centre of Battersea Rise, and to the west of a line drawn along the centre of the St. John's Road.

**No. 2.—THE CLAPHAM DIVISION.**

The Parish of Clapham; No. 1 Ward of Battersea Parish; and No. 4 Ward of Battersea Parish, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1 as herein described.

**BETHNAL GREEN.**

Two Divisions.—One Member for each.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

**No. 1.—THE NORTH-EAST DIVISION.**

North Ward and East Ward.

**No. 2.—THE SOUTH-WEST DIVISION.**

South Ward and West Ward.

**BIRMINGHAM.**

Seven Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.

**No. 1.—THE EDGBASTON DIVISION.**

Edgbaston Ward; so much of Rotton Park Ward as is situate to the south of a line drawn along the

centre of Dudley Road ; so much of the Balsall Heath Local Government District as lies to the south and west of a line drawn along the centres of Balsall Heath Road, Wenman Street, Edwardes Street, and Moseley Road ; and the Local Government District of Harborne. Sched. 6.

No. 2.—THE WEST DIVISION.

All Saints Ward ; St. Paul Ward ; and Rotton Park Ward (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1 as herein described).

No. 3.—THE CENTRAL DIVISION.

Market Hall Ward ; Ladywood Ward ; and St. Thomas Ward.

No. 4.—THE NORTH DIVISION.

St. George Ward ; St. Stephen Ward ; and St. Mary Ward.

No. 5.—THE EAST DIVISION.

Nechells Ward ; Duddleston Ward ; the Local Government District of Saltley ; and the Hamlet of Little Bromwich.

No. 6.—THE BORDESLEY DIVISION.

Bordesley Ward and St. Bartholomew Ward.

No. 7.—THE SOUTH DIVISION.

St. Martin Ward ; Deritend Ward ; and Balsall Heath Local Government District (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1 as herein described).

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**BRADFORD.**

Three Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE WEST DIVISION.

Manningham Ward ; Heaton Ward ; Allerton Ward ; Bolton Ward ; and Great Horton Ward.

No. 2.—THE CENTRAL DIVISION.

Lister Hills Ward ; West Ward ; North Ward ; Little Horton Ward ; and Exchange Ward.

Sched. 6.

## No. 3.—THE EAST DIVISION.

East Ward ; South Ward ; Bradford Moor Ward ; East Bowling Ward ; and West Bowling Ward.

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 BRISTOL.

Four Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.

## No. 1.—THE WEST DIVISION.

Clifton Ward ; Westbury Ward ; St. Michael Ward ; St. Augustine Ward ; and the Local Government District of Horfield.

## No. 2.—THE NORTH DIVISION.

District Ward ; St. Paul Ward ; St. James Ward ; so much of SS. Philip and Jacob, North, Ward, as lies to the north of a line drawn along the centres of Wade Street and Stapleton Road ; and the Local Government District of Stapleton.

## No. 3.—THE EAST DIVISION.

SS. Philip and Jacob, South, Ward ; SS. Philip and Jacob, North, Ward, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2 as herein described ; and the Local Government District of St. George.

## No. 4.—THE SOUTH DIVISION.

Bristol Ward ; Redcliff Ward ; Bedminster, West Ward ; Bedminster, East Ward ; and so much of the parish of Bedminster as is situate within the parliamentary and not within the municipal borough.

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 CAMBERWELL.

Three Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

## No. 1.—THE NORTH DIVISION.

No. 1 St. George's West Ward ; No. 2 St. George's East Ward ; No. 3 Camden Ward.

No. 2.—THE PECKHAM DIVISION.

Sched. 6.

No. 4 North Peckham Ward; and No. 5 South Peckham Ward.

No. 3.—THE DULWICH DIVISION.

No. 6 Camberwell and Dulwich Ward, and the hamlet of Penge.

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FINSBURY.

Three Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE HOLBORN DIVISION.

So much of the Holborn district as comprises the parishes of—St. Andrew, Holborn, above Bars, and St. George the Martyr; and Saffron Hill; Hatton Garden; Ely Place, and Ely Rents. The St. Giles District; Gray's Inn; Furnival's Inn; Staple Inn; and Lincoln's Inn.

No. 2.—THE CENTRAL DIVISION.

The parish of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell.

No. 3.—THE EAST DIVISION.

The parishes of—St. Luke, Middlesex; St. Sepulchre, Middlesex; Charter House; and Glasshouse Yard.

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HACKNEY.

Three Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE NORTH DIVISION.

The parish of Stoke Newington; No. 1 Stamford Hill Ward of Hackney Parish; No. 2 West Hackney Ward of Hackney Parish; and so much of No. 5 Hackney Ward of Hackney Parish as lies to the north of a line drawn from the boundary of No. 2 West Hackney Ward of Hackney Parish, along the centres of Evering Road, Upper Clapton Road, and Southwold Road to the parish boundary.

Sched. 6.

## No. 2.—THE CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. 3 De Beauvoir Town Ward of Hackney Parish; No. 4 Dalston Ward of Hackney Parish; and so much of No. 5 Hackney Ward of Hackney Parish as lies to the south and west and north of a line drawn along the centre of the Evering Road from the boundary of No. 2 West Hackney Ward of Hackney Parish to the centre of the Upper Clapton Road, thence southward along the centres of the Upper and Lower Clapton Roads to the northern boundary of No. 6 Homerton Ward of Hackney Parish, and thence along the boundary of that Ward and No. 7 South Hackney Ward of Hackney Parish to the south-east corner of No. 4 Dalston Ward of Hackney Parish.

## No. 3.—THE SOUTH DIVISION.

No. 7 South Hackney Ward of Hackney Parish; No. 6 Homerton Ward of Hackney Parish; and No. 5 Hackney Ward of Hackney Parish, except so much as is comprised in Divisions No. 1 and No. 2, as herein described.

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 ISLINGTON.

Four Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

## No. 1.—THE NORTH DIVISION.

Upper Holloway Ward.

## No. 2.—THE WEST DIVISION.

Lower Holloway Ward and Thornhill Ward.

## No. 3.—THE EAST DIVISION.

Highbury Ward and Canonbury Ward.

## No. 4.—THE SOUTH DIVISION.

Barnsbury Ward; St. Mary's Ward; and St. Peter's Ward.

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**KENSINGTON.**

Sched. 6.

Two Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE NORTH DIVISION.

So much of the parliamentary borough of Kensington as lies to the north of a line drawn along the centre of the Uxbridge Road.

No. 2.—THE SOUTH DIVISION.

So much of the parliamentary borough of Kensington as is not comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described.

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**KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.**

Three Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE EAST DIVISION.

Alexandra Ward; Drypool Ward; Sutton Ward; Beverley Ward; and so much of the Central Ward as lies to the east of the Barmston Drain.

No. 2.—THE CENTRAL DIVISION.

Queen's Ward; Paragon Ward; and the Central Ward, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described.

No. 3.—THE WEST DIVISION.

Newington Ward; Coltman Ward; Albert Ward; Botanic Ward; and Park Ward.

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**LAMBETH.**

Four Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE NORTH DIVISION.

North Marsh Ward; South Marsh Ward; and Bishops Ward.

No. 2.—THE KENNINGTON DIVISION.

Prince's Ward; and so much of the Vauxhall Ward as lies to the west of a line drawn along the centre of the Clapham Road.

Sched. 6.

## No. 3.—THE BRIXTON DIVISION.

So much of the Stockwell Ward as lies to the north of a line drawn along the centres of Acre Lane and Coldharbour Lane; so much of the Brixton Ward as lies to the north of a line drawn along the centres of Acre Lane and Coldharbour Lane; and the Vauxhall Ward, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described.

## No. 4.—THE NORWOOD DIVISION.

Norwood Ward; and the Stockwell Ward and the Brixton Ward, except so much of the two latter wards as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described.

## LEEDS.

Five Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

## No. 1.—THE NORTH DIVISION.

Headingley Ward; North-West Ward; so much of Brunswick Ward as is included in municipal polling district No. 8; so much of North Ward as is included in municipal polling districts No. 13 and No. 14; and so much of North-East Ward as is included in municipal polling district No. 16.

## No. 2.—THE CENTRAL DIVISION.

West Ward; Mill Hill Ward; Brunswick Ward, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described; and so much of Central Ward as is included in municipal polling districts No. 9 and No. 10.

## No. 3.—THE EAST DIVISION.

East Ward; North Ward, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described; North-East Ward, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described; and Central Ward, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described.

No. 4.—THE WEST DIVISION.

Sched. 6.

Holbeck Ward ; Armley and Wortley Ward ; New Wortley Ward ; and Bramley Ward, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 5, as herein described.

No. 5.—THE SOUTH DIVISION.

South Ward ; East Hunslet Ward ; West Hunslet Ward ; and so much of Bramley Ward as is included in municipal polling district No. 35.

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LIVERPOOL.

Nine Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE KIRKDALE DIVISION.

The parish of Kirkdale ; and so much of the parish of Everton as is included in the following boundary ; that is to say:—From the point of junction of the parishes of Kirkdale, Everton, and Walton-on-the-Hill, hereinafter called the starting point, thence along the municipal borough boundary to a point where it crosses the centre of Sleepers Hill Road, thence along the centres of Sleepers Hill, Beacon Lane, and Breckfield Road North, to the centre of Mere Lane, thence along the centre of Mere Lane to the centre of St. Domingo Road, thence along the centre of St. Domingo Road to the centre of Grecian Terrace, thence along the centres of Grecian Terrace and Havelock Street to the centre of Netherfield Road North, thence along the centre of Netherfield Road North to a point opposite to the point where the boundary of the parish of Everton takes a westerly direction from Netherfield Road North, thence to the latter point in the Everton parish boundary, thence in a northerly and north-easterly direction along the Everton parish boundary to the starting point.

No. 2.—THE WALTON DIVISION.

So much of the parishes of Walton-on-the-Hill and Wavertree as are in the parliamentary borough of Liverpool. So much of the parish of West Derby as is outside the municipal borough, but within the



Sched. 6. parliamentary borough of Liverpool. So much of the parish of Everton as is included in the following boundary; that is to say:—From a point, hereinafter called the starting point, where the present boundary of the municipal borough of Liverpool takes an easterly direction at Whitfield Road, thence in a northerly direction along the centres of Breckfield Road South, Breckfield Road North, Beacon Lane, and Sleepers Hill, to the municipal borough boundary, thence along that boundary to the starting point.

No. 3.—THE EVERTON DIVISION.

The parish of Everton, except so much as is comprised in Divisions Nos. 1 and 2, as herein described.

No. 4.—THE WEST DERBY DIVISION.

West Derby ward.

No. 5.—THE SCOTLAND DIVISION.

Scotland ward.

No. 6.—THE EXCHANGE DIVISION.

Vauxhall ward; St. Ann's Street ward; Lime Street ward; Exchange ward; and St. Paul's ward.

No. 7.—THE ABERCROMBY DIVISION.

Abercromby ward; Rodney Street ward; Castle Street ward; St. Peter's ward; Pitt Street ward, and Great George's ward.

No. 8.—THE EAST TOXTETH DIVISION.

So much of the parish of Toxteth Park as lies to the east of the following boundary; that is to say:—From a point where the north boundary of the parish of Toxteth Park crosses the end of the centre of Windsor Street, thence along the centres of Windsor Street and Admiral Street to the centre of High Park Street, thence along the centre of High Park Street to the centre of Park Road, thence along the centre of Park Road to the municipal borough boundary, thence in an easterly direction along that boundary to a point opposite the centre of Aigburth Road, thence along the centre of Aigburth Road to the southern boundary of Toxteth Park parish.

**No. 9.—THE WEST TOXTETH DIVISION.**

Sched. 6.

Toxteth Park parish, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 8, as herein described.

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**MANCHESTER.**

Six Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.

**No. 1.—THE NORTH-WEST DIVISION.**

Collegiate Church ward; Exchange ward; St. John's ward; St. Ann's ward; St. James' ward; Oxford ward; St. Clement's ward; and the parish of Cheetham.

**No. 2.—THE NORTH DIVISION.**

St. Michael's ward; the parish of Harpurhey; and so much of the parish of Newton as lies to the north-west of a line drawn along the centre of the Oldham Road.

**No. 3.—THE NORTH-EAST DIVISION.**

New Cross ward; and so much of the parish of Newton as is not comprised in Divisions No. 2 and No. 5, as herein described.

**No. 4.—THE EAST DIVISION.**

The parish of Bradford; the parish of Ardwick; the parish of Beswick; and so much of the parish of Chorlton-upon-Medlock as lies to the north of the following boundary, that is to say—From a point where the western boundary of the parish of Chorlton-upon-Medlock crosses the centre of Cavendish Street, thence in a north-easterly direction along the centres of that street and Grosvenor Street to the junction of the latter street with the centre of Upper Brook Street, thence along the centre of the last-mentioned street to its junction with Dover Street, thence in a north-easterly direction along the centre of Dover Street, St. Leonards Street, and Cheltenham Street, to the boundary of the said parish.

Sched. 6.

## No. 5.—THE SOUTH DIVISION.

The parish of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4, as herein described; the Local Government District of Moss Side; the Local Government District of Rusholme; the detached part of the parish of Newton which is known as the hamlet of Kirkmanshulme; and that detached part of Gorton Parish which is included in the parliamentary borough of Manchester.

## No. 6.—THE SOUTH-WEST DIVISION.

The parish of Hulme.

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 MARYLEBONE.

Two Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

## No. 1.—THE EAST DIVISION.

St. John's Wood Terrace Ward; Dorset Square and Regent's Park Ward; Portland Place Ward; and Cavendish Square Ward.

## No. 2.—THE WEST DIVISION.

Hamilton Terrace Ward; New Church Street Ward; Bryanstone Ward; and Portman Ward.

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 NEWINGTON.

Two Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.

## No. 1.—THE WEST DIVISION.

No. 1, St. Mary's Ward, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described; No. 2, Trinity Ward; and No. 3, St. Paul's Ward.

## No. 2.—THE WALWORTH DIVISION.

No. 4, St. Peter's Ward; and so much of No. 1, St. Mary's Ward as lies to the east of a line drawn along the centres of Station Road and Walworth Road.

**NOTTINGHAM.**

Sched. 6.

Three Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE WEST DIVISION.

St. Alban's Ward; Broxtowe Ward; Wollaton Ward; Sherwood Ward; and Forest Ward.

No. 2.—THE EAST DIVISION.

Mapperley Ward; Robin Hood Ward; St. Ann Ward; Manvers Ward; and Byron Ward.

No. 3.—THE SOUTH DIVISION.

Castle Ward; Market Ward; Meadow Ward; St. Mary Ward; Bridge Ward; and Trent Ward.

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**PADDINGTON.**

Two Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE NORTH DIVISION.

No. 2 Ward.

No. 2.—THE SOUTH DIVISION.

No. 1 Ward; No. 3 Ward; and No. 4 Ward.

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**ST. PANCRAS.**

Four Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE NORTH DIVISION.

No. 1 Ward.

No. 2.—THE EAST DIVISION.

No. 3 Ward and No. 6 Ward.

No. 3.—THE WEST DIVISION.

No. 2 Ward; No. 4 Ward; and No. 5 Ward.

No. 4.—THE SOUTH DIVISION.

No. 7 Ward and No. 8 Ward.

Sched. 6.**SALFORD.**

**Three Divisions.—One Member for each Division.**

**Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.**

**No. 1.—THE NORTH DIVISION.**

St. John's Ward; Kersal Ward; Trinity Ward; St. Matthias Ward; and Greengate Ward.

**No. 2.—THE WEST DIVISION.**

St. Thomas' Ward; Seedley Ward; and Regent Ward, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described.

**No. 3.—THE SOUTH DIVISION.**

Islington Ward; Ordsall Ward; Crescent Ward; St. Stephen's Ward; and so much of Regent Ward as lies to the east of a line drawn along the centre of Trafford Road.

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**SHEFFIELD.**

**Five Divisions.—One Member for each Division.**

**Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.**

**No. 1.—THE ATTERCLIFFE DIVISION.**

Attercliffe Ward; Park Ward; and the parish of Heeley.

**No. 2.—THE BRIGHTSIDE DIVISION.**

Brightside Ward.

**No. 3.—THE CENTRAL DIVISION.**

St. Peter's Ward; St. Philip's Ward; and St. George's Ward, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4, as herein described.

**No. 4.—THE HALLAM DIVISION.**

Nether Hallam Ward; Upper Hallam Ward; such portions of St. George's Ward as are entirely or nearly surrounded by the Nether Hallam Ward; and so much of the Glossop Road Polling District of the Ecclesall Ward as lies to the north-west of a line drawn along the centres of Clark House Lane and Glossop Road, and to the north of a line drawn along the centre of Wilkinson Street.

**No. 5.—THE ECCLESALL DIVISION.**

Sched. 6.

Ecclesall Ward, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4, as herein described.

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**SHOREDITCH.**

Two Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

**No. 1.—THE HOXTON DIVISION.**

Moorfields Ward; Church Ward; Hoxton Ward; and Wenlock Ward.

**No. 2.—THE HAGGERSTON DIVISION.**

Whitmore Ward; Kingsland Ward; Haggerston Ward; and Acton Ward.

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**SOUTHWARK.**

Three Members.—One Member for each Division.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

**No. 1.—THE WEST DIVISION.**

The St. Saviour's District; and No. 1 St. Michael's and No. 2 St. Paul's Wards of the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

**No. 2.—THE ROTHERHITHE DIVISION.**

The St. Olave's District; the Parish of Rotherhithe; and No. 4 Ward of the Parish of Bermondsey.

**No. 3.—THE BERMONDSEY DIVISION.**

No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 Wards of Bermondsey Parish; No. 3, St. George's Ward of the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

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**SWANSEA.**

Two Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

**No. 1.—SWANSEA TOWN.**

The parish of Swansea (Town); the parish of St. Thomas; and so much of the parish of Swansea (Higher and Lower) as is comprised within the parliamentary borough of Swansea.

Sched. 6.

## No. 2.—SWANSEA DISTRICT.

The contributory boroughs of Aberavon, Kenfig, Loughor, and Neath; the parish of St. John near Swansea; and so much of the parishes of Clase, Llan-gafelach, Llansamlet Lower and Llansamlet Higher as is comprised within the parliamentary borough of Swansea.

## TOWER HAMLETS.

Seven Members.—One Member for each Division.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

## No. 1.—THE WHITECHAPEL DIVISION.

The Whitechapel District.

## No. 2.—THE ST. GEORGE DIVISION.

The parish of St. George in the East and the parish of Wapping.

## No. 3.—THE LIMEHOUSE DIVISION.

The Limehouse District, except the parish of Wapping.

## No. 4.—THE MILE END DIVISION.

North Ward and East Ward of the hamlet of Mile End Old Town.

## No. 5.—THE STEPNEY DIVISION.

Centre Ward, West Ward, and South Ward of the hamlet of Mile End Old Town.

## No. 6.—THE BOW AND BROMLEY DIVISION.

The parish of St. Mary Stratford-le-Bow; and the parish of Bromley St. Leonard, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 7, as herein described.

## No. 7.—THE POPLAR DIVISION.

The parish of Poplar, and so much of the parish of Bromley St. Leonard as lies to the east and south of a line drawn from the boundary of the parish of All Saints, Poplar, along the centre of the present North London Railway to a point opposite the centre of Bright Street; thence eastward, along the centre of Bright Street and Dewberry Street, to Brunswick

Road ; thence northward, along the centre of Brunswick Road, to the centre of Lochnagar Street ; and thence, along the centre of Lochnagar Street and the continuation of the centre line of that street, to the parish boundary in Bow Creek. Sched. 6.

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**WEST HAM.**

Two Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.

**No. 1.—THE NORTH DIVISION.**

So much of the parliamentary borough of West Ham as is situate to the north of the following boundary ; that is to say,—From a point where the north side of the present London and Tilbury Railway crosses the west boundary of West Ham Parish ; thence in a north-easterly direction along the north side of the said railway to a point where the east side of the present North Woolwich Branch of the Great Eastern Railway crosses it ; thence in a northerly direction along the east side of the last-mentioned railway to a point opposite the centre of Abbey Road ; thence in a north-easterly and easterly direction along the centres of Abbey Road, Church Street North, Portway, and Plashet Lane to the eastern boundary of West Ham Parish.

**No. 2.—THE SOUTH DIVISION.**

The parliamentary borough of West Ham, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described.

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**WOLVERHAMPTON.**

Three Divisions—One Member for each Division.

Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.

**No. 1.—THE WEST DIVISION.**

St. Mark's Ward ; St. Paul's Ward ; St. John's Ward ; St. George's Ward ; St. Matthew's Ward ; and so much of the parish of Bilston, as is known as Ettingshall New Village, being the portion which lies to the west of a line drawn along the centre of



Sched. 6. Ward Street, and is bounded on the south by Sedgley Parish, and on the north and west by the municipal borough of Wolverhampton.

No. 2.—THE EAST DIVISION.

St. Mary's Ward; St. James' Ward; and St. Peter's Ward; and the parishes of Wednesfield and Willenhall.

No. 3.—THE SOUTH DIVISION.

The parish of Sedgley; and the parish of Bilston, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described.

Part II.—SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.

Two Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE NORTH DIVISION.

The Municipal Wards of St. Clement; St. Andrew; St. Machar; and Greyfriars: and the tenth and eleventh Parliamentary Polling Districts.

No. 2.—THE SOUTH DIVISION.

The Municipal Wards of St. Nicholas; Rosemount; Rubislaw; and Ferryhill: and the ninth Parliamentary Polling District.

EDINBURGH.

Four Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE EAST DIVISION.

The Municipal Wards of Broughton; Calton; and Canongate; and so much of St. Leonard's Ward as lies to the north of a line drawn along the centres of East and West Richmond Streets.

No. 2.—THE WEST DIVISION.

The Municipal Wards of St. Andrew; St. Stephen; St. Bernard; and St. Luke.

**No. 3.—THE CENTRAL DIVISION.**

Sched. 6.

The Municipal Wards of St. Giles ; George Square ; and St. Leonard, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described.

**No. 4.—THE SOUTH DIVISION.**

The Municipal Wards of St. George ; St. Cuthbert ; and Newington.

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**GLASGOW.**

Seven Divisions.—One Member for each Division.

Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.

**No. 1.—THE BRIDGETON DIVISION.**

The First and Fourth Municipal Wards.

**No. 2.—THE CAMLACHIE DIVISION.**

The Second Municipal Ward ; and so much of the Third Municipal Ward as lies south of a line drawn along the centre of Duke Street.

**No. 3.—ST. ROLLOX DIVISION.**

The Fifth Municipal Ward ; and the Third Municipal Ward, except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described.

**No. 4.—THE CENTRAL DIVISION.**

The Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Municipal Wards.

**No. 5.—THE COLLEGE DIVISION.**

The Tenth and Eleventh Municipal Wards.

**No. 6.—THE TRADESTON DIVISION.**

The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Municipal Wards.

**No. 7.—THE BLACKFRIARS AND HUTCHESONTOWN DIVISION.**

The Sixth and Fourteenth Municipal Wards.

Sched. 6.**Part III.—IRELAND.****BOROUGH OF BELFAST.****Four Members.—Four Divisions.****Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.****No. 1.—THE EAST BELFAST DIVISION.**

Dock Ward (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4, as herein described); so much of Cromac Ward as is situate in the county of Down; in the parish of Holywood, in the county of Down, the townlands of Ballycloghan, Ballyhackamore (with the town of Ballyhackamore), Ballymaghan, Ballymisert, and Strandtown (with the town of Strandtown); and in the parish of Knockbreda, in the county of Down, the townlands of Ballyrushboy, Knock, and Multyhogy.

**No. 2.—THE SOUTH BELFAST DIVISION.**

Cromac Ward (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described); St. George's Ward (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described); and in the parish of Shankill, county of Antrim, the townland of Malone Lower; and so much of the townland of Malone Upper as is included in the parliamentary borough.

**No. 3.—THE WEST BELFAST DIVISION.**

So much of St. Anne's Ward as is bounded on the north-west by a line drawn along the centre of Carrick Hill; so much of St. George's Ward as lies to the north of a line drawn along the centre of Grosvenor Street and west of a line drawn along the centre of Durham Street; Smithfield Ward; and in the parish of Shankill, in the county of Antrim, the townlands of Ballymagarry and Ballymurphy.

**No. 4.—THE NORTH BELFAST DIVISION.**

St. Anne's Ward (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described); so much of Dock Ward as is bounded on the south-east by a line drawn along the centre of North Queen Street, and on the north-east by a line drawn along the centre of New Lodge Road, and on the south-west by a line

drawn along the centre of Limestone Road, and continued in a straight line to the centre of York Road, and on the east by a line drawn along the centre of Carrickfergus Road; and in the parish of Shankill, in the county of Antrim, the townlands of Ballygomartin, Ballysillan Lower, Greencastle (with the town of Greencastle), Legoniel (with the town of Legoniel), Lowwood, Old Park (with the town of Old Park), and Skegoniell, and so much of the townland of Ballyaghagan as is in the parliamentary borough.

Sched. 6.

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### BOROUGH OF DUBLIN.

Four Members.—Four Divisions.

Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE COLLEGE GREEN DIVISION.

Arran-quay Ward; Inns-quay Ward; North City Ward; South City Ward; and so much of Rotundo Ward as lies south-west of a line drawn along the centre of Frederick Street, north, and of a line drawn along the centre of East Cavendish Row.

No. 2.—THE DUBLIN HARBOUR DIVISION.

Mountjoy Ward; North Dock Ward; Rotundo Ward (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described); so much of South Dock Ward as lies north of a line drawn along the centre of Great Brunswick Street; so much of Trinity Ward as lies north of a line drawn along the centre of Great Brunswick Street; and the towns of Ringsend and Irishtown, and so much of Beggar's Bush as is bounded on the north and west by the municipal boundary of the North and South Dock Wards, on the west and south-west by a line drawn along the centres of Grand Canal Street and of Shelbourne Road, on the south by a line drawn along the centre of Haig's Avenue, and on the east by Irishtown.

No. 3.—THE ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN DIVISION.

Exchange Ward; Fitzwilliam Ward; Mansion House Ward; South Dock Ward (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein de-

Sched. 6. scribed); Trinity Ward (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described); and so much of the parliamentary borough of Dublin as is not included in the municipal borough, and is not comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described.

No. 4.—THE ST. PATRICK'S DIVISION.

Merchant's-quay Ward; Usher's-quay Ward; and Wood-quay Ward.

Section 9.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

COUNTIES AT LARGE.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND NAMES AND CONTENTS OF DIVISIONS.

Part I.—ENGLAND.

COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE NORTHERN OR BIGGLESWADE DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Bedford, Biggleswade, and Sharnbrook; the parishes in the sessional division of Ampthill, of Ampthill, Clophill, Cranfield, Hawnes, Houghton Conquest, Lidlington, Marston Mortaine, Maulden, and Millbrook; and the municipal borough of Bedford.

No. 2.—THE SOUTHERN OR LUTON DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Leighton Buzzard, Luton, and Woburn; so much of the sessional division of Ampthill as is not comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described; and the municipal boroughs of Dunstable and Luton.

COUNTY OF BERKS.

Three Members.—Three Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE NORTHERN OR ABINGDON DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Abingdon, Faringdon, Wallingford, and Wantage; the municipal borough

of Wallingford; and so much of the municipal boroughs of Abingdon and Oxford as is in the county of Berks. Sched. 7.

**No. 2.—THE SOUTHERN OR NEWBURY DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Ilsley, Lambourn, Newbury (including Hungerford), and Reading (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described); the municipal boroughs of Newbury and Reading; and so much of Wokingham Sessional Division as is in the parliamentary borough of Reading.

**No. 3.—THE EASTERN OR WOKINGHAM DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Maidenhead and Windsor; so much of the sessional division of Wokingham as is not comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described; the municipal boroughs of Maidenhead and New Windsor; and the parishes of Swallowfield East and Swallowfield West.

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**COUNTY OF BUCKS.**

**Three Members.—Three Divisions.**

*Names and Contents of Divisions.*

**No. 1.—THE NORTHERN OR BUCKINGHAM DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Ashendon, Buckingham, Newport, Stony Stratford, and Winslow (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described); and the municipal borough of Buckingham.

**No. 2.—THE MID OR AYLESBURY DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Aylesbury, Chesham, Desborough (Second Division) (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described), and Linslade; and the parishes in the sessional division of Winslow, of Creslow, Oving, Pitchcott, Quainton, Shipton Lee, and Whitchurch.

**No. 3.—THE SOUTHERN OR WYCOMBE DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Burnham, Desborough (First Division), and Stoke; the municipal borough

Sched. 7. of Chipping Wycombe; and in the sessional division of Desborough (Second Division), the parishes of West Wycombe and Wooburn, and so much of the parish of Chipping Wycombe as is not included in the municipal borough of Chipping Wycombe.

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### COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Three Members.—Three Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE NORTHERN OR WISBECH DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of North Witchford, Whittlesea, and Wisbech; the municipal borough of Wisbech; and the parishes of Coveney, Downham, and Littleport.

No. 2.—THE WESTERN OR CHESTERTON DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Arrington and Melbourne, Cambridge, and Caxton; the municipal borough of Cambridge; and the parishes of Grunty Fen, Haddenham, Mepal, Stretham, Sutton, Thetford, Wentworth, Wilburton, Witcham, Witchford.

No. 3.—THE EASTERN OR NEWMARKET DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Bottisham, Linton, and Newmarket; and the parishes of Ely College, Ely Holy Trinity, and Ely St. Mary.

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### COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE EASTERN DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Llandeilo (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described); Llandovery (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described); and Llanelly.

**No. 2.—THE WESTERN DIVISION.**

**Sched. 7.**

The sessional divisions of Carmarthen, Llanboidy, Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, Newcastle Emlyn, and St. Clears; the municipal borough of Carmarthen; and the parishes in the sessional division of Llandeilo, of Llanegwad and Llanfynydd, and in the sessional division of Llandovery, of Llansawyl and Pencarreg.

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**COUNTY OF CARNARVON.**

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

**No. 1.—THE SOUTHERN OR EIFION DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Carnarvon (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2 as herein described), Eifionydd or Portmadoc, and Pwllheli; and the municipal borough of Carnarvon.

**No. 2.—THE NORTHERN OR ARFON DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Bangor, Conway, and Nant-Conway; and the parishes of Llanberis and Llanddeiniolen.

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**COUNTY OF CHESTER.**

Eight Members.—Eight Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

**No. 1.—THE WIRRAL DIVISION.**

The Hundred of Wirral; and the municipal borough of Birkenhead.

**No. 2.—THE EDDISBURY DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Broxton, Chester Castle (except so much as is comprised in the Wirral Hundred), Eddisbury (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 5, as herein described), and Nantwich (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4, as herein described); the municipal borough of the city of Chester; and the parishes in the sessional division of Northwich, of Bradwall, Minshull Vernon, Moston, Occleston, Sutton, Tetton, Warmingham, and Wimboldsley.



Sched. 7.**No. 3.—THE MACCLESFIELD DIVISION.**

The municipal boroughs of Congleton and Macclesfield; and the parishes in the sessional division of Prestbury, of Birtles, Bosley, Eaton, Gawsworth, Henbury-cum-Pexall, North Rode, Wildboardclough, and Wincle, and so much of the parishes of Hurdsfield and Sutton as is not included in the municipal borough of Macclesfield; and the parishes in the sessional division of Northwich, of Buglawton, Hulme Walfield, Newbold Astbury, and Radnor.

**No. 4.—THE CREWE DIVISION.**

The municipal borough of Crewe; and the parishes in the sessional division of Nantwich, of Alvaston and Beamheath in Alvaston, Barthomley, Basford, Chorlton, Church Coppenhall, Crewe, Haslington, Hough, Nantwich, Rope, Shavington-cum-Gresty, Stapeley, Weston, Willaston, Wistaston, and Wybunbury; and the parishes in the sessional division of Northwich, of Alsager, Arclid, Betchton, Church Lawton, Elton, Hassall, Moreton-cum-Alcumlow, Odd Rode, Sandbach, Smallwood, and Wheelock.

**No. 5.—THE NORTHWICH DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Runcorn; and the parishes in the sessional division of Daresbury, of Bartington, Dutton, and Little Leigh; and in the sessional division of Eddisbury, of Acton, Over, and Weaverham-cum-Milton; and in the sessional division of Leftwich, of Anderton, Barnton, Castle Northwich, Cogshall, Comberbach, Davenham, Eaton, Great Budworth, Hartford, Leftwich, Marbury, Marston, Moulton, Northwich, Wallerscoat, Witton-cum-Twambrooks, Wincham, and Winnington; and in the sessional division of Northwich, of Bostock, Clive, Croxton, Kinderton-cum-Hulme, Middlewich, Newton, Ravenscroft, Stanthorne, Wharton, and Whateroft.

**No. 6.—THE ALTRINCHAM DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Altrincham, and Stockport (except so much as is comprised in Divisions No. 7 and No. 8, as herein described); and so much of the municipal borough of Stockport as is situate in the county of Chester.

**No. 7.—THE HYDE DIVISION.**

**Sched. 7.**

The sessional division of Hyde; so much of the municipal borough of Stalybridge as is included in the county of Chester; and the parishes in the sessional division of Stockport, of Bosden, Bredbury, Brinnington (except the part included in the municipal borough of Stockport), Marple, Offerton, Romiley, and Torkington.

**No. 8.—THE KNUTSFORD DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Bucklow, Daresbury (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 5 as herein described), Prestbury (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described), and Leftwich (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 5, as herein described); so much of the municipal borough of Warrington as is situate in the county of Chester; and the parishes in the sessional division of Northwich, of Allostock, Blackden, Brereton-cum-Smethwick, Byley-cum-Yatehouse, Church Hulme, Cotton, Cranage, Davenport, Goostry-cum-Barnshaw, Kermincham, Leese, Mooresbarrow-cum-Parne, Somerford, Somerford Booths, Sproston, Swettenham, and Twemlow; and in the sessional division of Stockport, of Disley, Taxall, and Yardsley-cum-Whaley.

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**COUNTY OF CORNWALL.**

**Six Members.—Six Divisions.**

**Names and Contents of Divisions.**

**No. 1.—THE WESTERN OR ST. IVES DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Penwith, West (including the Scilly Islands); the municipal boroughs of Penzance and St. Ives; and the parishes of St. Erth and Uny-Lelant.

**No. 2.—THE NORTH-WESTERN OR CAMBORNE DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Penwith, East (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described); and the parishes of Gwennap and St. Agnes.

Sched. 7.

## No. 3.—THE TRURO DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Kerrier, East (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described); Kerrier, West; and Powder, West (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described); and the municipal boroughs of Falmouth, Helston, Penryn, and Truro.

## No. 4.—THE MID OR ST. AUSTELL DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Powder, East, Powder, South, and Pyder; and the parishes of Ladock and St. Blazey.

## No. 5.—THE SOUTH-EASTERN OR BODMIN DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of East South, Powder Tywardreath (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4 as herein described), and West Hundred; the municipal boroughs of Bodmin and Liskeard; and the parishes of Bodmin, Helland, and Lanivet.

## No. 6.—THE NORTH-EASTERN OR LAUNCESTON DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of East Middle, East North, Lesnewth, Stratton, and Trigg (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 5, as herein described).

## COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Four Members.—Four Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

## No. 1.—THE NORTHERN OR ESKDALE DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Eskdale Ward, Cumberland Ward, Longtown, and Allerdale Ward below Derwent (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described); and the municipal borough of Carlisle.

## No. 2.—THE MID OR PENRITH DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Keswick and Leath Ward; and the parishes in the sessional division of Allerdale Ward below Derwent, of Allhallows, Blen-

cogo, Blennerhasset and Kirkland, Caldbeck High and Low, Dundraw and Kelsick, High Bolton, High Ireby, High and Low Thursby, Low Bolton, Low Ireby, Sebergham High and Low, Torpenhow and Whitrigg, Uldale, Waverton High and Low, Westward, Wigton, and Woodside.

Sched. 7.

No. 3.—THE COCKERMOUTH DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Derwent and Workington.

No. 4.—THE WESTERN OR EGREMONT DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Bootle and Allerdale Ward above Derwent.

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COUNTY OF DENBIGH.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE EASTERN DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Bromfield and Ruabon; the municipal borough of Wrexham, and the parish of Chirk.

No. 2.—THE WESTERN DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Chirk Lower (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described); Chirk Upper; Isaled; Isdulas; Ruthin; Uwchaled; and Uwchdulas; and the municipal borough of Denbigh.

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COUNTY OF DERBY.

Seven Members.—Seven Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE HIGH PEAK DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, and Glossop; and the municipal borough of Glossop.

No. 2.—THE NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

The sessional division of Eckington; and the parishes in the sessional division of Chesterfield, of Bolsover, Staveley, and Whittington.

**Sched. 7.****No. 3.—THE CHESTERFIELD DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Chesterfield (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described); the municipal borough of Chesterfield; and the parishes in the sessional division of Alfreton, of Ashover, Clay Lane, and Stretton.

**No. 4.—THE WESTERN DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Appletree; Ashbourn (except the parish of Mercaston); Bakewell; and Wirksworth.

**No. 5.—THE MID DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Alfreton (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described); and Belper.

**No. 6.—THE ILKESTON DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Smalley; and the parishes in the sessional division of Derby, of Breaston, Draycott and Wilne, Hopwell, Longeaton, Ockbrook, Risley, and Sawley and Wilsthorpe.

**No. 7.—THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Derby (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 6 as herein described), Repton, and Swadlingcote; the municipal borough of Derby, and the parish, in the sessional division of Ashbourn, of Mercaston.

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**COUNTY OF DEVON.**

**Eight Members.—Eight Divisions.**

**Names and Contents of Divisions.**

**No. 1.—THE EASTERN OR HONITON DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Axminster, Honiton, Ottery, and Woodbury.

**No. 2.—THE NORTH-EASTERN OR TIVERTON DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Cullompton and Wonford (except so much as is comprised in the parliamentary borough of Exeter); and the municipal borough of Tiverton.

**No. 3.—THE NORTHERN OR SOUTH MOLTON DIVISION. Sched. 7.**

The sessional divisions of Crediton, Great Torrington, and South Molton; and the municipal borough of South Molton.

**No. 4.—THE NORTH-WESTERN OR BARNSTAPLE DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Bideford and Braunton, and the municipal boroughs of Barnstaple and Bideford.

**No. 5.—THE WESTERN OR TAVISTOCK DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Hatherleigh, Holsworthy, Lifton, Midland Roborough, Roborough, and Tavistock; and the municipal boroughs of Devonport and Plymouth.

**No. 6.—THE SOUTHERN OR TOTNES DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Ermington and Plympton, and Stanborough and Coleridge; and the municipal borough of Totnes.

**No. 7.—THE TORQUAY DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Paignton, and the municipal borough of Dartmouth.

**No. 8.—THE MID OR ASHBURTON DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Crockernwell and Teignbridge.

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**COUNTY OF DORSET.**

Four Members.—Four Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

**No. 1.—THE NORTHERN DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Blandford, Shaftesbury, Sherborne (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4, as herein described), and Sturminster.

**No. 2.—THE EASTERN DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Wareham (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein de-

sched. 7. scribed), and Wimborne; and the municipal borough of Poole.

**No. 3.—THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Dorchester (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4 as herein described); the municipal boroughs of Dorchester, and Weymouth and Melcombe Regis; and the parishes in the sessional division of Wareham, of Aff-Puddle, Chaldon-Herring, Coombe Keynes, East Lulworth, Moreton, Turner's Puddle, West Lulworth, Winfrith, and Wool.

**No. 4.—THE WESTERN DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Bridport and Cerne; and the municipal boroughs of Bridport and Lyme Regis; and the parishes in the sessional division of Dorchester, of Abbotsbury, Chilfrome, Compton Abbas, Compton Vallence, Evershot, Frampton, Frome Vauchurch, Kingston-Russell, Langton-Herring, Littlebrey, Litton-Cheney, Longbrey, Maiden-Newton, Melbury-Sampford, Portisham, Puncknowle, Rampisham, Swyre, Toller-Fratrum, Toller-Porcorum, Winterborne Abbas, Winterborne-Steepleton, and Wynford-Eagle; and in the sessional division of Sherborne, of Chetnole, Leigh, Melbury-Osmond, Ryme Intrinseca, Stockwood, and Yetminster.

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**COUNTY OF DURHAM.**

**Eight Members.—Eight Divisions.**

**Names and Contents of Divisions.**

**No 1.—THE JARROW DIVISION.**

The sessional division of South Shields; the municipal boroughs of Jarrow and South Shields; and so much of the parish of Heworth as is not included in the municipal borough of Gateshead.

**No. 2.—THE HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Houghton-le-Spring (including the whole of the parish of Moorhouse), and

Sunderland; the municipal borough of Sunderland; and the parishes in the sessional division of Seaham Harbour, of Dalton-le-Dale, East Murton, Seaham, and Seaton and Slingley. **Sched. 7.**

**No. 3.—THE CHESTER-LE-STREET DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Chester-le-Street, and Gateshead (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described); and the municipal borough of Gateshead.

**No. 4.—THE NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Lanchester and Consett; and the parishes of Edmondbyers and Hunstanworth.

**No. 5.—THE MID DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Durham, including Willington (inclusive of the whole of the parish of Shadforth, but exclusive of every part of the parish of Moorhouse); and the municipal borough of Durham.

**No. 6.—THE SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Castle Eden (exclusive of any part of the parish of Shadforth), Darlington, Seaham Harbour (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described), Stockton-on-Tees, and West Hartlepool; and the municipal boroughs of Darlington, Hartlepool, and Stockton-on-Tees.

**No. 7.—THE BISHOP AUCKLAND DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Bishop Auckland (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 8, as herein described).

**No. 8.—THE BARNARD CASTLE DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Barnard Castle and Staindrop, Stanhope (except the parishes of Hunstanworth and Edmondbyers), and Wolsingham; and the parishes in the sessional division of Bishop Auckland, of Auckland St. Helen, Bolam, Crook and Billy Row, Evenwood and Barony, Hamsterley, North Bedburn, South Bedburn, West Auckland, and Witton-le-Wear.



Sched. 7.

## COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Eight Members.—Eight Divisions.

Name and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE SOUTH-WESTERN OR WALTHAMSTOW  
DIVISION.

The parishes of Low Leyton, Walthamstow, and Woodford.

## No. 2.—THE SOUTHERN OR ROMFORD DIVISION.

The sessional division of Bacontree (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1 as herein described), and the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower.

## No. 3.—THE WESTERN OR EPPING DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Dunmow (except the parish of Thaxted); Epping; Harlow and Ongar.

No. 4.—THE NORTHERN OR SAFFRON WALDEN  
DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Freshwell, Hinckford (North), Hinckford South (Halstead Bench) (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 6, as herein described), and Walden; the municipal borough of Saffron Walden, and so much of the municipal borough of Sudbury as is situate in the county of Essex; and the parish of Thaxted.

## No. 5.—THE NORTH-EASTERN OR HARWICH DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Lexden and Winstree (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 6, as herein described), and Tendring; and the municipal boroughs of Colchester and Harwich.

## No. 6.—THE EASTERN OR MALDON DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Hinckford South (Brain-tree Bench), and Witham; the municipal borough of Maldon; and the parishes, in the sessional division of Hinckford South (Halstead Bench), of Earls Colne, and Halstead; and in the sessional division of Lexden and Winstree, of Aldham, Easthorpe, Great Tey, Little Tey, Marks Tey, and Pontisbright.

No. 7.—THE MID OR CHELMSFORD DIVISION.

Sched. 7.

The sessional divisions of Brentwood (except the parishes of Rainham and Wennington), and Chelmsford.

No. 8.—THE SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Dengie, Orsett, and Rochford; and the parishes of Rainham and Wennington.

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COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

Five Members—Five Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE EASTERN DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Caerphilly Higher, Caerphilly Lower, including the whole of the parish of Eglwysilan, Miskin Higher, and Miskin Lower (except so much as is comprised in Divisions No. 2 and No. 5, as herein described).

No. 2.—THE RHONDDA DIVISION.

The parish of Ystradyfodwg.

No. 3.—THE WESTERN OR GOWER DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Gower, Pontardawe, and Swansea; and the municipal borough of Swansea.

No. 4.—THE MID DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Neath, and Newcastle and Ogmere (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 5, as herein described); and the municipal borough of Aberavon.

No. 5.—THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Cowbridge, Dinas-Powis, and Kibbor, except any part of the parish of Eglwysilan; the municipal borough of Cardiff; and the parishes in the sessional division of Newcastle and Ogmere, of Colwinstone, Coychurch Higher, Coy-

Sched. 7. church Lower, Coyty Higher, Coyty Lower, Ewenny, Llandow, Llangan, Marcross, Merthyr Mawr, Monknash, Newcastle Lower, Newton Nottage, Pencoed, Peterstone, St. Andrew Minor, St. Bride Major, St. Donats, St. Mary Hill, Tythegston Lower, and Wick; and in the sessional division of Miskin Lower, of Llantrisant.

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## COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

Five Members.—Five Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

### No. 1.—THE MID OR STROUD DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Dursley (except the parish of Slimbridge), Horsley, Stroud, and Wootton-under-Edge; and the parishes in the sessional division of Whitminster, of Eastington, Frocester, King Stanley, Leonard Stanley, Randwick, and Stonehouse.

### No. 2.—THE NORTHERN OR TEWKESBURY DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Berkeley, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Whitminster (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described), and Winchcomb; and the municipal boroughs of Gloucester and Tewkesbury; and the parish of Slimbridge.

### No. 3.—THE EASTERN OR CIRENCESTER DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Campden, Cirencester, Fairford, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Northleach, Stow, and Tetbury.

### No. 4.—THE FOREST OF DEAN DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Coleford, Lydney, Newent, and Newnham.

### No. 5.—THE SOUTHERN OR THORNBURY DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Lawford's Gate (except so much as is included in the parliamentary borough of Bristol); Sodbury; and Thornbury.

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COUNTY OF HANTS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE Sched. 7.  
ISLE OF WIGHT.

Five Members.—Five Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE NORTHERN OR BASINGSTOKE DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Basingstoke, and Odiham; and the municipal borough of Basingstoke.

No. 2.—THE WESTERN OR ANDOVER DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Andover, Kingsclere, and Winchester (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described); the municipal boroughs of Andover and Winchester; and the parishes, in the Romsey sessional division, of Bosington, Broughton, Crown Farm, East and West Buckolt, East Tytherley, Frenchmoor, Houghton, Kings Sombourn, Upper Eldon, and West Tytherley.

No. 3.—THE EASTERN OR PETERSFIELD DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Alton, Droxford, and Petersfield; and the parishes in the Winchester sessional division of Beauworth, Bighton Bishops Sutton, Bramdean, Brown Candover, Cheriton, Chilton Candover, Godsfield, Hinton Ampner, Itchen Stoke, Kilmiston, New Alresford, W., Northington, Old Alresford, Ovington, Ropley, Swarraton, Tichborne, and West Tisted.

No. 4.—THE SOUTHERN OR FAREHAM DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Fareham, and Southampton (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 5, as herein described); and the municipal boroughs of Portsmouth and Southampton.

No. 5.—THE NEW FOREST DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Lyminster, Ringwood, and Romsey (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described); the municipal borough of Romsey; and the parishes of Chilworth and North Stoneham.

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Sched. 7.**COUNTY OF HEREFORD.****Two Members.—Two Divisions.****Names and Contents of Divisions.****No. 1.—THE NORTHERN OR LEOMINSTER DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Bredwardine, Bromyard, Kington, Leominster, Weobley, and Wigmore; and the municipal borough of Leominster.

**No. 2.—THE SOUTHERN OR ROSS DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Dore, Harewood's End, Hereford, Ledbury, and Ross; and the municipal borough of Hereford.

**COUNTY OF HERTFORD.****Four Members.—Four Divisions.****Names and Contents of Divisions.****No. 1.—THE NORTHERN OR HITCHIN DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Albury (except the parishes of Great and Little Hadham), Buntingford, Hitchin, Odsey, Stevenage, and Welwyn; and the parish of Braughing.

**No. 2.—THE EASTERN OR HERTFORD DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Bishop Stortford, Chess-hunt, Hertford (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described), and Ware (except the parish of Braughing); the municipal borough of Hertford; and the parishes of Great Hadham and Little Hadham.

**No. 3.—THE MID OR ST. ALBANS DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Barnet and St. Albans; the municipal borough of St. Albans; and the parishes in the sessional division of Watford, of Aldenham; in the sessional division of Hertford, of Essendon, Hatfield Bishops, and North Mimms; and in the sessional division of Dacorum, of Flamstead, Great Gaddesden, Kensworth, and Little Gaddesden, and such parts of the parishes of Caddington, Studham, and Whipsnade as are in the county of Hertford.

**No. 4.—THE WESTERN OR WATFORD DIVISION.**

Sched. 7.

The sessional divisions of Dacorum (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described), and Watford (except the parish of Aldenham).

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**COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.**

**Two Members.—Two Divisions.**

Names and Contents of Divisions.

**No. 1.—THE SOUTHERN OR HUNTINGDON DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Leightonstone and Toseland.

**No. 2.—THE NORTHERN OR RAMSEY DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Hurstingstone, Norman Cross, and Ramsey.

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**COUNTY OF KENT.**

**Eight Members.—Eight Divisions.**

Names and Contents of Divisions.

**No. 1.—THE WESTERN OR SEVENOAKS DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Bromley (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2 as herein described), and Sevenoaks; the parish of Mottingham; the area of the parliamentary borough of Lewisham; and so much of the area of the parliamentary borough of Deptford as is included in the county of Kent.

**No. 2.—THE NORTH-WESTERN OR DARTFORD DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Dartford; the parishes in the sessional division of Bromley, of Foot's Cray, North Cray, Orpington, St. Mary Cray, and St. Paul's Cray; and the area of the parliamentary boroughs of Greenwich and Woolwich.

**No. 3.—THE SOUTH-WESTERN OR TUNBRIDGE  
DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Tunbridge and Tunbridge Wells; and the parishes in the sessional division of Malling, of Hunton, East Peckham, Nettleded, and Yalding.

Sched. 7.

## No. 4.—THE MID OR MEDWAY DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Bearstead, Malling (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described), and Rochester, including the parish of Grange (non-corporate member of Hastings); and the municipal boroughs of Gravesend, Maidstone, and Rochester.

## No. 5.—THE NORTH-EASTERN OR FAVERSHAM DIVISION.

The sessional division of Faversham; the municipal borough of Faversham; and the corporate town of Queenborough.

## No. 6.—THE SOUTHERN OR ASHFORD DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Ashford and Cranbrook; the municipal borough of Tenterden; the corporate towns of Lydd and New Romney; and so much of the liberty of Romney Marsh as is not included in Division No. 7, as herein described.

## No. 7.—THE EASTERN OR ST. AUGUSTINE'S DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Elham, Home, and Wingham; the municipal boroughs of Canterbury, Deal, Dover, Folkestone, and Hythe; and Fordwich (corporate town), Bekesbourne (non-corporate member of Hastings), Ringswold and Kingsdown (non-corporate members of Dover), and Walmer (non-corporate member of Sandwich); and such parts of the parishes of Aldington, Hurst, Lympne, Newington-next-Hythe, Sellinge, and West Hythe, as are within the liberty of Romney Marsh.

## No. 8.—THE ISLE OF THANET DIVISION.

The sessional division of Ramsgate; the municipal boroughs of Margate and Sandwich; also Ramsgate and Sarre (non-corporate members of Sandwich), and Birchington, Minster, St. John, St. Peter, and Wood (non-corporate members of Dover).

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COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Sched. 7.

Twenty-three Members.—Twenty-three Divisions.

NORTH LANCASHIRE.

Four Members.—Four Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE NORTH LONSDALE DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Barrow-in-Furness, Hawkshead, and North Lonsdale (including Cartmel); and the parishes in the sessional division of South Lonsdale, of Bolton-le-Sands, Borwick, Carnforth, Dalton, Nether Kellet, Over Kellet, Priest Hutton, Silverdale, Warton-with-Lindeth, Yealand-Conyers, and Yealand-Redmayne.

No. 2.—THE LANCASTER DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Garstang, Hornby, and South Lonsdale (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described); and the municipal borough of Lancaster.

No. 3.—THE BLACKPOOL DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Amounderness, Kirkham, and Leyland (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4, as herein described); and the municipal borough of Preston.

No. 4.—THE CHORLEY DIVISION.

The sessional division of Leyland Hundred; and the parishes in the sessional division of Leyland, of Clayton-le-Woods, Cuerden, and Leyland.

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NORTH-EAST LANCASHIRE.

Four Members.—Four Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 5.—THE DARWEN DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Blackburn (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 7, as herein described) Darwen, and Walton-le-Dale; the municipal boroughs of Blackburn and Over Darwen; and the parishes in the sessional division of Clitheroe, of



Sched. 7. Aighton Bailey and Chaigley, Little Bowland, Chipping, and Leagram, and Thornley with Wheatley.

**No. 6.—THE CLITHEROE DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Burnley (except the parish of Hapton), Clitheroe (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 5, as herein described), and Colne; and the municipal boroughs of Burnley and Clitheroe.

**No. 7.—THE ACCRINGTON DIVISION.**

The municipal borough of Accrington; and the parishes of Altham, Church, Clayton-le-Moors, Hapton, Huncoat, Oswaldtwisle, and Rishton.

**No. 8.—THE ROSSENDALE DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Rossendale; and so much of the municipal borough of Bacup as is not included in the sessional division of Rossendale.

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**SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIRE.**

**Eight Members.—Eight Divisions.**

**Names and Contents of Divisions.**

**No. 9.—THE WESTHOUGHTON DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Bolton (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 12, as herein described); and the municipal borough of Bolton.

**No. 10.—THE HEYWOOD DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Bury (except so much as is comprised in Divisions No. 11 and No. 12, as herein described); the municipal boroughs of Bury and Heywood; and so much of the parish of Spotland as is not included in the Local Government District of Whitworth, or in the municipal borough of Bacup, or in the municipal borough of Rochdale.

**No. 11.—THE MIDDLETON DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Middleton (except so much of the parish of Spotland as is included in Division 10, as herein described, or in the municipal borough of Bacup); the municipal borough of Roch-

dale; and the parishes of Alkrington and Tonge; and in the sessional division of Bury so much of the parish of Hopwood as is not included in the municipal borough of Heywood. Sched. 7.

No. 12.—THE RADCLIFFE-CUM-FARNWORTH DIVISION.

The parishes in the sessional division of Bolton, of Farnworth, Kearsley, and Little Hulton; and in the sessional division of Bury the parish of Pilkington, and so much of the parish of Radcliffe as is not included in the municipal borough of Bury.

No. 13.—THE ECCLES DIVISION.

The parishes of Barton-upon-Irwell, Clifton, Flixton, Urmston, and Worsley, and so much of the parish of Pendlebury as is not within the municipal borough of Salford.

No. 14.—THE STRETTFORD DIVISION.

The municipal boroughs of Manchester and Salford, and so much of the municipal borough of Stockport as is situate in the county of Lancaster; and the parishes of Bradford, Burnage, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Didsbury, Harpurhey, Levenshulme, Moss Side, Newton, Reddish, Rusholme, Stretford, and Withington, and so much of the parish of Heaton Norris as is not included in the municipal borough of Stockport.

No. 15.—THE GORTON DIVISION.

The parishes of Denton, Haughton, and Openshaw, and so much of the parish of Gorton as is not included in the parliamentary borough of Manchester.

No. 16.—THE PRESTWICH DIVISION.

The municipal boroughs of Ashton-under-Lyne and Oldham; and the parishes of Blackley, Chaderton, Crompton, Crumpsall, Droylesden, Failsworth, Great Heaton, Little Heaton, Moston, Prestwich, and Royton, and so much of the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne as is not included in the municipal borough of Ashton-under-Lyne.

Sched. 7.**SOUTH-WEST LANCASHIRE.****Seven Members.—Seven Divisions.****Names and Contents of Divisions.****No. 17.—THE SOUTHPORT DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Southport; the municipal borough of Southport; and the parishes of Great Crosby, Ince Blundell, Little Crosby, and Thornton.

**No. 18.—THE ORMSKIRK DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Ormskirk; and the parishes of Aintree, Dalton, Kirkby, Litherland, Lunt, Netherton, Orrell and Ford, Sefton, and Upholland; and, in the Prescott Sessional Division, of Croxteth Park, Knowsley, and Prescott.

**No. 19.—THE BOOTLE DIVISION.**

The municipal boroughs of Liverpool and Bootle-cum-Linacre; and the parishes of Childwall, Fazakerley, Walton-on-the-Hill, and Wavertree, and so much of the parishes of West Derby and Toxteth Park as is not included in the municipal borough of Liverpool.

**No. 20.—THE WIDNES DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Prescott (except the parish of Rainhill and so much as is comprised in Division No. 18 and Division No. 21, as herein described); and the parishes of Allerton, Garston, Hale, Halewood, Little Woolton, Much Woolton, and Speke.

**No. 21.—THE NEWTON DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of St. Helens and Warrington; the municipal borough of St. Helens, and so much of the municipal borough of Warrington as is situate in the county of Lancaster; and the parishes of Ashton in Makerfield, Billinge Chapel End, Billinge Higher End, Rainhill, and Winstanley, and so much of the parish of Eccleston as is comprised in the sessional division of Prescott.

**No. 22.—THE INCE DIVISION.**

The municipal borough of Wigan; and the parishes of Abram, Hay, Hindley, Ince in Makerfield, Orrell, and Pemberton.

**No. 23.—THE LEIGH DIVISION.**

**Sched. 7.**

The sessional division of Leigh.

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**COUNTY OF LEICESTER.**

Four Members.—Four Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

**No. 1.—THE EASTERN OR MELTON DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Belvoir, East Norton (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4, as herein described), and Melton Mowbray; and the parishes in the sessional division of Leicester, of Barkby, Barkby Thorpe, Beeby, Belgrave, Birstall, Bushby, Evington, Great Stretton, Houghton-on-the-Hill, Humberstone, Hungarton, Keyham, Little Stretton, North Thurmaston, Queeniborough, Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreak, Rearsby, Scraftoft, South Croxton, South Thurmaston, Stoughton, Syston, Thurnby, and Wanlip; and the parishes in the sessional division of Loughborough, of Cossington, Seagrave, and Sileby.

**No. 2.—THE MID OR LOUGHBOROUGH DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Loughborough (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described); and the parishes, in the sessional division of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, of Bardon, Breedon, Osgathorpe, Thringstone, and Whitwick; and, in the sessional division of Leicester, of Ansty, Ansty Pastures, Beaumont Leys, Cropston, Gilroes, Leicester Abbey, Leicester Frith, Markfield, Newtown Linford, Ratby, and Thurcaston.

**No. 3.—THE WESTERN OR BOSWORTH DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Ashby-de-la-Zouch (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described); and Market Bosworth.

**No. 4.—THE SOUTHERN OR HARBOROUGH DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Lutterworth and Market Harborough; and so much of the sessional division of Leicester as is not comprised in Divisions No. 1 and No. 2, as herein described; and the parishes, in

Sched. 7. the Sessional Division of East Norton, of Blaston, Brighthurst, Cranoe, Drayton, Glooston, Great Easton, Hallaton, Horninghold, Nevill Holt, Stockerston, and Stoke Dry with Holy Oaks; and the municipal borough of Leicester.

### COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Seven Members.—Seven Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

**No. 1.—THE WEST LINDSEY OR GAINSBOROUGH DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions in the parts of Lindsey, of Epworth, Gainsborough, and Lincoln; the municipal borough of Lincoln; and the parish of Bracebridge.

**No. 2.—THE NORTH LINDSEY OR BRIGG DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions in the parts of Lindsey, of Barton-on-Humber, Brigg, Grimsby (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described), and Winterton; and the municipal borough of Great Grimsby.

**No. 3.—THE EAST LINDSEY OR LOUTH DIVISION.**

The Sessional Divisions in the parts of Lindsey, of Louth, Market Rasen, and Wragby; the municipal borough of Louth; and the parishes in the sessional division of Alford, of East Theddlethorpe (St. Helens), Gayton-le-Marsh, Mablethorpe, South Reston, and West Theddlethorpe (All Saints); in the sessional division of Grimsby, of Fulstow, Grainsby, Hawerby-cum-Beesby, Holton-le-Clay, Humberstone Marsh-chapel, North Cotes, North Thoresby, Swinhope, Tetney Waith, and Wold Newton; and in the sessional division of Horncastle, of Asterby, Baumber, Belchford, Bucknall, Cawkwell, Gautby, Goulceby, Great Sturton, Hemingby, Horsington, Market Stainton, Minting, Ranby, Scamblesby, Stenigot, Stixwoud, Waddingworth, and Wispington.

**No. 4.—THE SOUTH LINDSEY OR HORNCASTLE DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions in the parts of Lindsey, of Alford (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described); Horncastle (except so

much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described); and Spilsby. Sched. 7.

**No. 5.—THE NORTH KESTEVEN OR SLEAFORD DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions in the parts of Kesteven, of Lincoln (except in the parish of Bracebridge), and Sleaford; and the parishes in the sessional division (in the parts of Holland), of Kirton and Skirbeck, of Amber Hill, Bicker, Brothertoft, Donington, Copping Syke, Drainage Marsh, Ferry Corner Plot, Gibbet Hills, Great Beats, Little Beats, Great Brand End Plot, Little Brand End Plot, Hart's Grounds, Mown Rakes, North Fortyfoot Bank, Pelham's Lands, Royalty Farm, Seven Acres, South of the Witham, and Swineshead.

**No. 6.—THE SOUTH KESTEVEN OR STAMFORD DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions in the parts of Kesteven, of Bourn, and Spittlegate; the municipal borough of Grantham, and so much of the municipal borough of Stamford as is situate in the county of Lincoln; and in the sessional division (in the parts of Holland) of Elloe, the parish of Crowland.

**No. 7.—THE HOLLAND OR SPALDING DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions in the parts of Holland, of Elloe (except the parish of Crowland), and Kirton and Skirbeck (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 5, as herein described); and the municipal borough of Boston.

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**COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.**

Seven Members.—Seven Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

**No. 1.—THE ENFIELD DIVISION.**

The parishes of Edmonton, Enfield, Fryern Barnet, Monken Hadley, and South Mimms.

**No. 2.—THE TOTTENHAM DIVISION.**

The parish of Tottenham, and the area included in the parliamentary boroughs of Bethnal Green, Hackney, Shoreditch, and Tower Hamlets.

Sched. 7.

## No. 3.—THE HORNSEY DIVISION.

The parishes of Finchley and Hornsey (including South Hornsey), and the area included in the parliamentary boroughs of City of London, Finsbury, and Islington.

## No. 4.—THE HARROW DIVISION.

The parishes of Edgware, Great Stanmore, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Hendon, Kingsbury, Little Stanmore, Pinner, Twyford Abbey, and Willesden; and the area included in the parliamentary boroughs of Hampstead, Marylebone, Paddington, and St. Pancras.

## No. 5.—THE EALING DIVISION.

The parishes of Acton, Chiswick, Ealing (except so much as is included in the Brentford local government district), Greenford, and Perivale, and the detached part of the parish of Hanwell, which is situate between Ealing and Twyford; and the area included in the parliamentary boroughs of Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith, Kensington, St. George, Hanover Square, Strand, and Westminster.

## No. 6.—THE BRENTFORD DIVISION.

The local government district of Brentford, and the parishes of Hanwell (except the detached part included in No. 5 Division, as herein described), Heston, Isleworth, Norwood, and Twickenham.

## No. 7.—THE UXBRIDGE DIVISION.

The parishes of Ashford, Cowley, Cranford, East Bedfont, Feltham, Hampton, Hampton Wick, Hanworth, Harefield, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Hayes, Hillingdon, Ickenham, Laleham, Littleton, Northolt, Ruislip, Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell, Sunbury, Teddington, Uxbridge, and West Drayton.

## COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

Three Members.—Three Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

## No. 1.—THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Abergavenny, Pontypool, and Skenfrith.

**No. 2.—THE WESTERN DIVISION.**

Sched. 7.

The sessional division of Bedwellty (except the parishes of Bedwas and Mynyddialwyn).

**No. 3.—THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Caerleon, Chepstow, Christchurch, Monmouth, Newport, Raglan, Trellech, and Usk; the municipal boroughs of Monmouth and Newport; and the parishes of Bedwas and Mynyddialwyn.

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**COUNTY OF NORFOLK.**

**Six Members.—Six Divisions.**

**Names and Contents of Divisions.**

**No. 1.—THE NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Freebridge Lynn, Freebridge Marshland, Gallow, and Smithdon and Brothercross; and the municipal borough of King's Lynn.

**No. 2.—THE SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Clackclose, Grimshoe, South Greenhoe, and Wayland; and so much of the municipal borough of Thetford as is situate in the county of Norfolk.

**No. 3.—THE NORTHERN DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Eynsford, Holt, North Erpingham, North Greenhoe, and South Erpingham (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4, as herein described).

**No. 4.—THE EASTERN DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Blofield and Walsham, East and West Flegg, Taverham, and Tunstead and Happing; so much of the municipal borough of Great Yarmouth as is situate in the county of Norfolk; and the parishes in the sessional division of South Erpingham, of Belaugh, Coltishall, Great Hautbois, Lammas with Little Hautbois, Scottow, and Swanton Abbot.

**No. 5.—THE MID DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Forehoe, Guiltcross and Shropham, and Mitford and Launditch.



Sched. 7.

## No. 6.—THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Depwade, Diss, Earsham, Loddon and Clavering, and Swainsthorpe.

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## COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

## Four Members.—Four Divisions.

## Names and Contents of Divisions.

## No. 1.—THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Kettering (except so much as is comprised in Divisions No. 2 and No. 3, as herein described), Oundle, and Thrapstone; the liberty of the Soke of Peterborough; and so much of the municipal borough of Stamford as is included in the county of Northampton.

## No. 2.—THE EASTERN DIVISION.

The sessional division of Wellingborough; and the parishes in the sessional division of Kettering, of Broughton, Cransley, Kettering, and Pytchley.

## No. 3.—THE MID DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Little Bowden, and Northampton; the parishes in the sessional division of Kettering, of Draughton, Faxton, Glendon, Harrington, Loddington, Mawsley, Orton, Rothwell, and Thorpe Malzor; and in the sessional division of Daventry, of Ashby St. Ledgers, Barby, Claycoton, Crick, Elkington, Kilsby, Lilbourne, Long Buckley, Stanford, Watford, West Haddon, Winwick, and Yelvertoft; and the municipal borough of Northampton.

## No. 4.—THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Brackley, Daventry (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described), and Towcester.

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**COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.**

**Four Members.—Four Divisions.**

**Names and Contents of Divisions.**

**No. 1.—THE WANSBECK DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Bedlingtonshire, Castle East (except the parish of Wallsend), and Morpeth; and the parishes in the sessional division of Castle West, of Berwick Hill, Brenkley, Callerton High, Callerton Little, Coldcoats, Cramlington, Dalton, Darras Hall, Dinnington, East Heddon, Eachwick, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Higham Dykes, Horton Grange, Houghton and Close House, Kirkley, Mason, Milburn, Milburn Grange, North Dissington, Ponteland, Prestwick, Rudchester, South Dissington, Stanington, West Heddon, Whitechester, and Wylam; and in the sessional division of Coquetdale East, of Acklington, Acklington Park, Amble, Gloster Hill, Hauxley, Morwich, Togstone, and Warkworth.

**No. 2.—THE TYNESIDE DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Castle West (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described); the municipal boroughs of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Tynemouth; and the parish of Wallsend.

**No. 3.—THE HEXHAM DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Bellingham, Coquetdale West, Haltwhistle, and Tynedale.

**No. 4.—THE BERWICK-UPON-TWEED DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Bamburgh, Coquetdale East (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described), Coquetdale North, Glendale, and Norhamshire and Islandshire; and the municipal borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

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Sched. 7.

**COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.****Four Members.—Four Divisions.****Names and Contents of Divisions.****No. 1.—THE BASSETLAW DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Retford and Worksop; the municipal borough of East Retford; the parishes in the sessional division of Mansfield, of Clipstone, Sookholme, and Warsop; and in the sessional division of Southwell, of Bilsthorpe and Eakring.

**No. 2.—THE NEWARK DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Bingham, Newark, and Southwell (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described); the municipal borough of Newark; and the parishes in the sessional division of Nottingham, of Bulcote, Calverton, Caythorpe, Epperstone, Gonalstone, Gunthorpe, Lowdham, and Oxton.

**No. 3.—THE RUSHCLIFFE DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Nottingham (except so much as is comprised in Divisions No. 2 and No. 4, as herein described).

**No. 4.—THE MANSFIELD DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Mansfield (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described); and the parishes in the sessional division of Nottingham, of Annesley, Eastwood, Felley, and Greasley.

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**COUNTY OF OXFORD.****Three Members.—Three Divisions.****Names and Contents of Divisions.****No. 1.—THE NORTHERN OR BANBURY DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Banbury and Bloxham, Chadlington, and Wootton North; and the municipal borough of Banbury.

**No. 2.—THE MID OR WOODSTOCK DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Bampton East, Bampton West, Ploughley, and Wootton South; so much of the municipal borough of Oxford as is included in

the county of Oxford; and the parishes in the sessional division of Bullingdon, of Beckley, Cutslow, Sched. 7.  
Elsfield, Foresthill, with Shotover and Shotover Hill Place, Hampton Gay, Hampton Poyle, Horton cum Studley, Noke, Stanton St. John, Stowood, Studley, and Woodeaton; and so much of the parishes of Headington, Marston, St. Clements, St. Giles, and Woolvercott as is not included in the municipal borough of Oxford; and so much of the parishes of Cowley and Iffley as is included in the parliamentary borough of Oxford and not in the municipal borough.

No. 3.—THE SOUTHERN OR HENLEY DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Henley, Watlington, and Bullingdon (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described); the municipal borough of Henley-on-Thames; and so much of the municipal borough of Abingdon as is included in the county of Oxford.

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COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

One Member.

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COUNTY OF SALOP.

Four Members.—Four Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE WESTERN OR OSWESTRY DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Chirbury, Condovery, Ford, Oswestry, and Pimhill (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described); the municipal borough of Oswestry; and (in the sessional division of Albrighton) the parish of Fitz.

No. 2.—THE NORTHERN OR NEWPORT DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Albrighton (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described), Bradford Drayton, Bradford Newport (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described), Bradford Wem, Bradford Whitchurch, and Brinstree Shifnall; the municipal bo-

**Sched. 7.** rough of Shrewsbury; the parish in the sessional division of Pimhill, of Middle; and the parishes in the sessional division of Bradford Wellington, of Atcham, Ercall Magna, Longdon-upon-Tern, Rodington, Upton Magna, Waters Upton, and Withington.

**No. 3.—THE MID OR WELLINGTON DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Bradford Wellington (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described); the parishes in the sessional division of Bradford Newport, of Lilleshall, and Preston-on-the-Weald Moors; and the parishes in the municipal borough of Wenlock, of Benthall, Broseley, Little Wenlock, and Madeley.

**No. 4.—THE SOUTHERN OR LUDLOW DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Bishop's Castle, Brinstree South, and Stottesden Chelmarsh, Burford, Clun and Purslow, Munslow Lower, and part of Owers and Stottesden, Munslow Upper, and Stottesden Cleobury; and the municipal boroughs of Bridgnorth, Ludlow, and Wenlock (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described).

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**COUNTY OF SOMERSET.**

Seven Members—Seven Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

**No. 1.—THE NORTHERN DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Keynsham, Long Ashton, and Temple Cloud; and the parish, in the sessional division of Wells, of Binegar; and in the sessional division of Kilmersdon, of Chilcompton and Mid-somer-Norton.

**No. 2.—THE WELLS DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Axbridge and Wells (except so much as is comprised in Divisions No. 1 and No. 4, as herein described); and the municipal borough of Wells.

**No. 3.—THE FROME DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Frome, Kilmersdon (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as

herein described), and Weston; the municipal borough of Bath; and the parishes, in the sessional division of Shepton Mallet, of Ashwick, Batcombe, Downhead, East Cranmore, Stoke Lane, Upton Noble, and West Cranmore.

Sched. 7.

**No. 4.—THE EASTERN DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Shepton Mallet (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described), Somerton, and Wincanton; and the parishes, in the sessional division of Wells, of Glastonbury, North Wootton, and West Pennard.

**No. 5.—THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Crewkerne, Ilminster (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 6, as herein described), and Yeovil; the municipal borough of Yeovil.

**No. 6.—THE BRIDGWATER DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Bridgwater and Taunton (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 7, as herein described); and the municipal borough of Bridgwater; and the parishes, in the sessional division of Ilminster, of Ashill, Beer-Crocombe, Broadway, Buckland St. Mary, Combe St. Nicholas, Curry-Mallet, Donyatt, Fivehead, Hatch-Beauchamp, Ilminster, Ilton, Isle Abbots, Isle Brewers, South Bradon, and Whitestaunton.

**No. 7.—THE WESTERN OR WELLINGTON DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Bishop's Lydeard, Dulverton, Dunster, Wellington, Williton, and Wiveliscomb; and the parishes, in the sessional division of Taunton, of Angersleigh, Bishop's Hull, Kingston (near Taunton), Norton-Fitzwarren, Oake, Otterford, Pitminster, Staplegrave, Taunton St. James, Taunton St. Mary, Trull, and Wilton.

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Sched. 7.

## COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

Seven Members.—Seven Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

## No. 1.—THE LEEK DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Cheadle and Leek; and the parishes, in the sessional division of Uttoxeter, of Calwich, Croxden, Ellastone, Mayfield, Okeover, Prestwood, Ramshorn, Rocester, Stanton, and Wootton.

## No. 2.—THE BURTON DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Burton-upon-Trent and Uttoxeter (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described).

## No. 3.—THE WESTERN DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Penkridge (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 5, as herein described), Stafford, including the whole of the parish of Gnosall, and Stone; and the municipal borough of Stafford.

## No. 4.—THE NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Eccleshall (except any part of the parish of Gnosall) and Pirehill North; and the municipal boroughs of Hanley, Longton, and Newcastle-under-Lyme.

## No. 5.—THE LICHFIELD DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Elford, Rugeley, and Shenstone; the municipal borough of Lichfield, and so much of the municipal borough of Tamworth as is included in the county of Stafford; and the parishes, in the sessional division of Penkridge, of Great Wyrley, and Norton Canes.

## No. 6.—THE KINGSWINFORD DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Bilston, Kingswinford and Wordsley, Rowley Regis, Sedgley, Willenhall, and Wolverhampton; and the municipal borough of Wolverhampton.

## No. 7.—THE HANDSWORTH DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Rushall, Tipton, Wednesbury, and West Bromwich; and the municipal borough of Walsall.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Sched. 7.

Five Members.—Five Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE NORTHERN OR LOWESTOFT DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Beccles, Bungay, and Mutford and Lothingland; so much of the municipal borough of Great Yarmouth as is included in the county of Suffolk; the municipal borough of Southwold; and the parishes, in the sessional division of Blything, of Benacre, Blyford, Brampton, Chediston, Covehithe, Easton Bavents, Frostenden, Halesworth, Henham, Henstead, Holton, Reydon, Rumburgh, Sotherton, South Cove, Spexhall, Stoven, Uggeshall, Wangford, Westhall, Wissett, and Wrentham.

No. 2.—THE NORTH-EASTERN OR EYE DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Blything (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described), Framlingham, Hartismere, and Hoxne; and the municipal borough of Eye.

No. 3.—THE NORTH-WESTERN OR STOWMARKET DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Blackbourn, Lackford, Newmarket (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4, as herein described), Stowmarket, and Thingoe and Thedwestry (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4, as herein described); and the municipal borough of Bury St. Edmunds, and so much of the municipal borough of Thetford as is included in the county of Suffolk.

No. 4.—THE SOUTH OR SUDBURY DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Boxford, Hadleigh or Cosford, Melford, and Risbridge; so much of the municipal borough of Sudbury as is included in the county of Suffolk; the parishes in the sessional division of Newmarket, of Cowlinge, Lidgate, and Ousden; and, in the sessional division of Thingoe and Thedwestry, of Brockley, Chedburgh, Chevington, Depden, Hargrave, Rede, Whepstead, and Wickhambrook.

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**Sched. 7. No. 5.—THE SOUTH-EASTERN OR WOODBRIDGE DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Bosmere and Claydon, Samford, and Woodbridge; the municipal borough of Ipswich; and the corporate town of Aldeburgh.

**COUNTY OF SURREY.**

Six Members.—Six Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

**No. 1.—THE NORTH-WESTERN OR CHERTSEY DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Chertsey; so much of the sessional division of Guildford as is included in the hundred of Woking but is not included in the parish of Stoke-next-Guildford; and (in the sessional division of Farnham) the parish of Frimley.

**No. 2.—THE SOUTH-WESTERN OR GUILDFORD DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Farnham (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1 as herein described), and Guildford (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described); and the municipal boroughs of Godalming and Guildford.

**No. 3.—THE SOUTH-EASTERN OR REIGATE DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Dorking (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4, as herein described), Godstone (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 6, as herein described), and Reigate; and the municipal borough of Reigate.

**No. 4.—THE MID OR EPSOM DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Epsom and Kingston (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 5, as herein described); and the parishes in the sessional division of Dorking, of Effingham and Mickleham.

**No. 5.—THE KINGSTON DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Richmond; the municipal borough of Kingston-upon-Thames; and the parish of Ham and Hatch; and so much of the parish of Kingston as is not included in the municipal borough of Kingston-upon-Thames.

**No. 6.—THE NORTH-EASTERN OR WIMBLEDON DIVISION.** Sched. 7.

The sessional division of Croydon (except so much as is within a district of the Metropolis); the parishes in the sessional division of Godstone, of Caterham, Chelsham, Farley, and Warlingham; the parishes in the sessional division of Wandsworth, of Merton and Wimbledon; and so much as is included in the county of Surrey of the area of the parliamentary borough of Deptford, and the area of the parliamentary boroughs of Battersea and Clapham, Camberwell, Lambeth, Newington, Southwark, and Wandsworth.

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**COUNTY OF SUSSEX.**

**Six Members.—Six Divisions.**

**Names and Contents of Divisions.**

**No. 1.—THE NORTH-WESTERN OR HORSHAM DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Horsham, Midhurst, and Petworth; and, in the sessional division of Cuckfield, the parish of Crawley.

**No. 2.—THE SOUTH-WESTERN OR CHICHESTER DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Arundel and Chichester; the parishes in the sessional division of Steyning, of Ashington, Findon, Storrington, Sullington, Thakeham, Warminghurst, Washington, and Wiston; and the municipal borough of Chichester.

**No. 3.—THE NORTHERN OR EAST GRINSTEAD DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Cuckfield (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described), East Grinstead, and Uckfield (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 5, as herein described).

**No. 4.—THE MID OR LEWES DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Hove, Lewes (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 5, as herein described), Steyning (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described), and Worthing; and the municipal borough of Brighton.

Sched. 7.**No. 5.—THE SOUTHERN OR EASTBOURNE DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Hailsham; the corporate towns of Pevensey and Seaford; the parishes in the sessional division of Lewes, of Alciston, Beddingham, Berwick, Bishopstone, Chalvington, Denton, East Blatchington, Glynde, Newhaven, Ringmer, Ripe, Selmeston, South Heighton, Tarring Neville, and West Firlie; and in the sessional division of Uckfield, of East Hoathley, and Waldron.

**No. 6.—THE EASTERN OR RYE DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Battle, Burwash, Frant, Hastings, and Rye; the municipal boroughs of Hastings and Rye; the Ancient Town of Winchelsea; and the liberty of the Sluice and Petit Iham (non-corporate members of Hastings).

**COUNTY OF WARWICK.****Four Members.—Four Divisions.****Names and Contents of Divisions.****No. 1.—THE NORTHERN OR TAMWORTH DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Atherstone (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described), Birmingham, Coleshill (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described), and Solihull; the municipal borough of Birmingham, and so much of the municipal borough of Tamworth as is included in the county of Warwick.

**No. 2.—THE NORTH-EASTERN OR NUNEATON DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Coventry; the municipal borough of Coventry; the parishes in the sessional division of Atherstone, of Ansley, Atherstone, Baddesley Ensor, Baxterley, Bentley, Caldecote, Chilvers-Coton, Hartshill, Mancetter, Nuneaton, Oldbury, Weddington, and so much of the parish of Merevale as is included in the county of Warwick; and in the sessional division of Coleshill, of Arley, Fillongley, Great Packington, Kinwalsey, Little Packington, and Meriden.

**No. 3.—THE SOUTH-WESTERN OR STRATFORD-ON-AVON DIVISION.** Sched. 7.

The sessional divisions of Alcester, Brailes, Henley, Stratford and Snitterfield, and Warwick (including the whole of Bishops-Tachbrook parish); and so much of the sessional division of Kenilworth as is included in the parliamentary borough of Warwick and Leamington; and the municipal boroughs of Leamington, Stratford-on-Avon, and Warwick.

**No. 4.—THE SOUTH-EASTERN OR RUGBY DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Burton Dasset and Kington; Kenilworth (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described); Rugby; and Southam.

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**COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.**

**Two Members.—Two Divisions.**

**Names and Contents of Divisions.**

**No. 1.—THE NORTHERN OR APPLEBY DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Ambleside; East Ward; and West Ward.

**No. 2.—THE SOUTHERN OR KENDAL DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Kendal, and Lonsdale; and the municipal borough of Kendal.

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**COUNTY OF WILTS.**

**Five Members.—Five Divisions.**

**Names and Contents of Divisions.**

**No. 1.—THE NORTHERN OR CRICKLADE DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Cricklade, and Swindon.

**No. 2.—THE NORTH-WESTERN OR CHIPPENHAM DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Calne; Chippenham; and Malmesbury.

Sched. 7.**No. 3.—THE WESTERN OR WESTBURY DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Bradford, Melksham, Trowbridge and Westbury, Warminster (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 5, as herein described), and Whorwelsdown.

**No. 4.—THE EASTERN OR DEVIZES DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Devizes, Marlborough and Ramsbury, Everley and Pewsey (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 5, as herein described); and the municipal boroughs of Devizes and Marlborough.

**No. 5.—THE SOUTHERN OR WILTON DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Hindon, and Salisbury and Amesbury; the municipal borough of Salisbury; and the parishes in the sessional division of Everley and Pewsey, of Figheldean and Milston; and in the sessional division of Warminster, of Fisherton-de-la-Mere, and Wily.

**COUNTY OF WORCESTER.**

**Five Members.—Five Divisions.**

**Names and Contents of Divisions.**

**No. 1.—THE WESTERN OR BEWDLEY DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Hundred House, Malvern (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described), Stourport (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described), Tenbury, and Worcester; and the municipal boroughs of Bewdley and Worcester.

**No. 2.—THE SOUTHERN OR EVESHAM DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Blockley, Evesham, Pershore, and Upton-on-Severn; the municipal borough of Evesham; the parishes in the sessional division of Redditch, of Feckenham and Inkberrow, and the parish in the sessional division of Malvern, of Little Malvern.

**No. 3.—THE MID OR DROITWICH DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Droitwich, Kidderminster, and Stourbridge (except so much as is comprised in

Division No. 4, as herein described); the municipal boroughs of Droitwich and Kidderminster; the parishes in the sessional division of Stourport, of Lower Mitton with Stourport, and Upper Mitton; and in the sessional division of Redditch, of Bentley-Pauncefoot, and Webheath; and in the sessional division of Bromsgrove, of Grafton Manor, Stoke Prior, and Upton Warren.

Sched. 7.

No. 4.—THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Halesowen and Oldbury; the municipal borough of Dudley; the parishes in the sessional division of Stourbridge, of Cradley, Lutley, and Lye; and the parish in the sessional division of Northfield, of Northfield.

No. 5.—THE EASTERN DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Bromsgrove (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described), Northfield (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4, as herein described), and Redditch (except so much as is comprised in Divisions No. 2 and No. 3, as herein described).

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COUNTY OF YORK.

Twenty-six Members.—Twenty-six Divisions.

NORTH RIDING.

Four Members.—Four Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE THIRSK AND MALTON DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Birdforth, East Bulmer (except so much as is added to the municipal borough of York by the York Extension and Improvement Act, 1884), Hallikeld, Malton, and West Bulmer; the wapentake of the Ainsty of York (except so much as is included in the municipal borough of York as extended by the York Extension and Improvement Act, 1884); and the municipal borough of York, inclusive of the places added to that borough by the York Extension and Improvement Act, 1884. (47 & 48 Vict. c. ccxxxii.)

Sched. 7.

## No. 2.—THE RICHMOND DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Allertonshire, East Gilling, East Hang, Greta Bridge, West Gilling, and West Hang; and the municipal borough of Richmond.

## No. 3.—THE CLEVELAND DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of East Langbaugh (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4, as herein described), North Langbaugh, West Langbaugh, and Yarm; and the municipal borough of Middlesborough.

## No. 4.—THE WHITBY DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of East Pickering Lythe, Ryedale, West Pickering Lythe, and Whitby Strand; the municipal borough of Scarborough; and the parishes of Danby and Easington.

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 EAST RIDING.

Three Members.—Three Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

## No. 5.—THE HOLDERNESS DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Middle Holderness, North Holderness, North Hunsley Beacon, and South Holderness; and the municipal boroughs of Beverley and Kingston-upon-Hull.

## No. 6.—THE BUCKROSE DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Bainton Beacon, Buckrose, and Dickering.

## No. 7.—THE HOWDENSHERE DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Holme Beacon, Howdenshire, South Hunsley Beacon, and Wilton Beacon, Ouse and Derwent (except so much as is included in the municipal borough of York by virtue of the York Extension and Improvement Act, 1884).

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WEST RIDING.

Sched. 7.

Nineteen Members.—Nineteen Divisions.

NORTHERN PART.

Five Members.—Five Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 8.—THE SKIPTON DIVISION.

The wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 9, as herein described).

No. 9.—THE KEIGHLEY DIVISION.

The parishes in the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross, of Cowling, Glusburn, Keighley, Steeton with Eastburn, and Sutton; and the parishes of Haworth, Thornton, and Wilsden.

No. 10.—THE SHIPLEY DIVISION.

The municipal borough of Bradford; and the parishes of Clayton, Eccleshill, Idle, North Bierley, and Shipley.

No. 11.—THE SOWERBY DIVISION.

The parishes of Barkisland, Erringden, Heptonstall, Langfield, Midgley, Norland, Rishworth, Sowerby, Soyland, Stansfield, Wadsworth, and Warley; and so much of the parish of Skircoat as is not included in the municipal borough of Halifax.

No. 12.—THE ELLAND DIVISION.

The municipal borough of Halifax; the parishes of Elland with Greetland, Fixby, Hipperholme with Brighouse, Rastrick, Shelf, and Stainland with Old Lindley; and so much of the parishes of Northowram, Ovenden, and Southowram, as is not included in the municipal borough of Halifax.

SOUTHERN PART.

Eight Members.—Eight Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 13.—THE MORLEY DIVISION.

The sessional division of Dewsbury (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 26, as herein



**Sched. 7.** described); the municipal boroughs of Batley and Dewsbury; and the parishes in the sessional division of Lower Agbrigg, of East Ardsley, Lofthouse with Carlton, Middleton, Thorpe, and West Ardsley.

**No. 14.—THE NORMANTON DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Lower Agbrigg (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 13, as herein described); and the municipal borough of Wakefield.

**No. 15.—THE COLNE VALLEY DIVISION.**

The sessional divisions of Saddleworth, and Upper Agbrigg (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 16, as herein described); and the municipal borough of Huddersfield.

**No. 16.—THE HOLMFIRTH DIVISION.**

The parishes in the sessional division of Upper Agbrigg, of Austonley, Cartworth, Farnley Tyas, Fulstone, Hepworth, Holme, Kirkburton, Kirkheaton, Lepton, Nether Thong, Shelley, Shepley, Skelmanthorpe, Thurstonland, Upper Thong, Upper Whitley, Wooldale; and the parishes in the sessional division of Staincross, of Cawthorne, Cumberworth, Denby, Dodworth, Gunthwaite, High Hoyland, Hoyland Swaine, Hunshelf, Ingberchworth, Langsett, Oxspring, Peniston, Silkstone, Stainborough, Thurgoland, Thurlstoné, West Clayton, and Worsborough.

**No. 17.—THE BARNSELY DIVISION.**

The sessional division of Staincross (except so much as is comprised in Divisions No. 16 and No. 18, as herein described); and the parish of Hemsworth.

**No. 18.—THE HALLAMSHIRE DIVISION.**

The municipal borough of Sheffield; the parishes in the sessional division of Upper Strafforth and Tickhill, of Bradfield, Brampton Bierlow, Ecclesfield, Handsworth, Wath-upon-Dearne, and Wentworth; and the parishes in the sessional division of Staincross, of Nether Hoyland, Tankersley, and Wortley.

No. 19.—THE ROTHERHAM DIVISION.

Sched. 7.

The sessional division of Upper Strafforth and Tickhill (except so much as is comprised in Divisions No. 18 and No. 20, as herein described); and the municipal borough of Rotherham.

No. 20.—THE DONCASTER DIVISION.

The sessional division of Lower Strafforth and Tickhill (except the parishes (being in the wapentake of Osgoldcross) of Askern, Burgh Wallis, Campsall, Fenwick, Kirk Bramwith, Moss, Norton, Owston, Skellow, and Sutton); the municipal borough of Doncaster; and the parishes in the sessional division of Upper Strafforth and Tickhill, of Anston-cum-Membris, Dinnington, Firbeck, Gildingwells, Harthill with Woodhall, Hooton Levitt, Laughton-en-le-Morthern, Letwell, Maltby, Thorpe Salvin, Throapham St. John, Todwick, Wales, and Woodsetts.

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EASTERN PART.

Six Members.—Six Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 21.—THE RIPON DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Claro and Kirkby Malzeard; the liberty of Ripon and the municipal borough of Ripon.

No. 22.—THE OTLEY DIVISION.

The sessional division of Otley; and the parishes of Beamsley in Addingham, Beamsley in Skipton, Bingley and Micklethwaite, Hazlewood with Storris, Morton, and Nesfield with Langbar.

No. 23.—THE BARKSTON ASH DIVISION.

The sessional divisions of Lower Barkston Ash, Skyrack (except so much as is comprised in Divisions No. 24 and No. 25, as herein described), Upper Barkston Ash (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 24, as herein described), and Wetherby (except the parishes (which are in the wapentake of the ainsty of York) of Tockwith, Bickerton, Thorpe Arch, Bilton, and Walton); and the parishes of

**Sched. 7.** Grimston, Kirkby Wharf with North Milford, Newton Kyme with Toulston, Stutton with Hazlewood, Tadcaster West, Towton, and Ulleshelf.

**No. 24.—THE OSCOLDCROSS DIVISION.**

The municipal borough of Pontefract; the wapentake of Osgoldcross; the parishes in the sessional division of Upper Barkston Ash, of Brotherton, Fairburn, Ledsham, and Ledstone; and the parishes in the sessional division of Skyrack, of Allerton Bywater, and Kippax.

**No. 25.—THE PUDSEY DIVISION.**

The municipal borough of Leeds; the parishes of Drighlington, Hunsworth, and Tong; so much of the parishes of Calverley with Farsley and Pudsey as is not included in the municipal borough of Bradford; and the parishes in the sessional division of Skyrack, of Churwell, Gildersome, Horsforth, and Rawden.

**No. 26.—THE SPEN VALLEY DIVISION.**

The parishes in the sessional division of Dewsbury, of Gomersal, Heckmondwike, and Liversedge; and the parishes of Cleckheaton, Clifton, Hartshead, and Wike.

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**Part II.—SCOTLAND.**

**COUNTY OF FIFE.**

**Two Members.—Two Divisions.**

**Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.**

**No. 1.—THE EASTERN DIVISION.**

The parishes of Abdie, Abernethy, Anstruther Wester, Anstruther Easter, Arngask, Auchtermuchty, Balmerino, Cameron, Carnbee, Ceres, Collessie, Crail, Creich, Cults, Cupar, Dairsie, Dunbog, Dunino, Elie, Falkland, Ferry-Port-on-Craig, Flisk, Forgan, Kemback, Kennoway, Kettle, Kilconquhar, Kilmany, Kilrenny, Kingsbarns, Largo, Leuchars, Logie, Monimail, Moonzie, Newburgh, Newburn, Pittenweem, St. Andrews, St. Leonards, St. Monance, Scoonie, and Strathmiglo.

No. 2.—THE WESTERN DIVISION.

Sched. 7.

The parishes of Abbotshall, Aberdour, Auchterderran, Auchtertool, Ballingry, Beath, Burntisland, Carnock, Dalgetty, Dunfermline, Dysart, Inverkeithing, Kinghorn, Kinglassie, Kirkcaldy, Leslie, Markinch, Saline, Torryburn, and Wemyss.

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COUNTY OF LANARK.

Six Members.—Six Divisions.

Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.

No. 1.—THE GOVAN DIVISION.

So much of the parish of Govan as lies south of the Clyde beyond the present boundary of the municipal burgh of Glasgow.

No. 2.—THE PARTICK DIVISION.

So much of the parish of Govan as lies north of the Clyde and beyond the present boundary of the municipal burgh of Glasgow, and so much of the parish of Barony as lies to the west of the present main line of railway between Glasgow and Edinburgh of the North British Railway Company (being the old Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway) and beyond the present boundary of the municipal burgh of Glasgow.

No. 3.—THE NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

So much of the parish of Barony as lies beyond the present boundary of the municipal burgh of Glasgow and to the east of the main line of railway before mentioned, and the parishes of Cadder and Old Monkland.

No. 4.—THE NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

The parishes of New Monkland, Shotts, Dalziel, Bothwell, and so much of the parish of Hamilton as lies north and east of the river Clyde.

No. 5.—THE MID DIVISION.

The parishes of Rutherglen, Carmunnock, so much of the parish of Cathcart as adjoins the two last-mentioned parishes, Cambuslang, Blantyre, so much of the parish of Hamilton as lies south and west of the river Clyde, Dalsersf and Cambusnethan.

Sched. 7.

## No. 6.—THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The parishes of Biggar, Carluke, Carmichael, Carnwath, Carstairs, Covington and Thankerton, Crawford, Crawfordjohn, Culter, Dolphinton, Douglas, Dunsyre, Lamington and Wandel, Lanark, Lesmahagow, Liberton, Pettinain, Symington, Walston, Wiston and Robertson, Moffat, Avondale, Stonehouse, Glasford, and East Kilbride; so much of the parish of Cathcart as adjoins East Kilbride; and so much of the parish of Kirkpatrick juxta as may be in the county of Lanark.

## COUNTY OF PERTH.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.

## No. 1.—THE EASTERN DIVISION.

The parishes of Aberdalgie, Alyth, Abernyte, Auchtergaven, Arngask, Abernethy, Blairgowrie, Bendochy, Coupar-Angus, Cargill, Caputh (except the detached portions locally situated in Forfarshire), Collace, Clunie, Dunbarney, Dunning, the detached portion of the parish of Dunkeld and Dowally which contains the town of Dunkeld, Dron, Errol, Fowles-Easter, Forteviot, Forgandenny, Findogask, Inchturie, so much of the parish of Kettins as is locally situated in Perthshire, Kinloch, Kinfauns, Kinclaven, Kincaird, Kinnoull, Kilspindie, Lethendy, Longforgan (including so much of the parish of "Liff, Benvie, and Invergowrie" as is situated in Perthshire), Meigle, Methven, Moneydie, Perth, Redgorton, Tibbermore, Rattray, Rhynd, Scone, St. Martins, and St. Madoes.

## No. 2.—THE WESTERN DIVISION.

The parishes of Aberfoyle, Ardoch, Auchterarder, Blair-Athole, Balquhider, Blackford, Crieff, Comrie, Callander, Dunkeld and Dowally (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described), Dunblane, Dull, Fortingall, Fowles Wester, Glendevon, Kenmore, Killin, Kilmadock, Kincardine,

Kippen (except the detached part locally situate in Stirlingshire), Kirkmichael, Little Dunkeld, Logierait, Lecropt, Moulin, Madderty, Monzie, Monzievaird and Strowan, Muthill, Port of Menteith, Trinity Gask, and Weem. Sched. 7.

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### COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names, Contents, and Boundaries of Divisions.

#### No. 1.—THE EASTERN DIVISION.

The parish of Eastwood, so much of the parish of Govan as lies beyond the present boundary of the municipal burgh of Glasgow, and the parishes of Cathcart, Mearns, and Eaglesham.

#### No. 2.—THE WESTERN DIVISION.

The parishes of Inverkip, Greenock, Port Glasgow, Kilmalcolm, Erskine, Inchinnan, Houston, Kilbarchan, Lochwinnoch, Renfrew, Abbey, Neilston, Beith, and Dunlop.

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### Part III.—IRELAND.

#### COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Four Members.—Four Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

#### No. 1.—NORTH ANTRIM.

The baronies of Cary, Dunluce Lower, Dunluce Upper, and Kilconway.

#### No. 2.—MID ANTRIM.

The baronies of Glenarm Lower, and Toome Lower; so much of the barony of Antrim Lower as comprises the parishes or parts of parishes of Ahoghill, Ballyclug, Glenwhirry, Racavan, Skerry; and so much of the parish of Connor as comprises the townlands of Appletee, Ballee, Ballycowan, Carnaghts, Crevilly Valley, Cromkill, Slaght, Tullagharley, and Tullynamullan; and so much of the parish of Ahoghill as is comprised in the barony of Toome Upper.

Sched. 7.

## No. 3.—EAST ANTRIM.

The baronies of Belfast Lower, Glenarm Upper, Antrim Lower (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described), Antrim Upper (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4, as herein described); so much of the barony of Belfast Upper as comprises the parts of the parishes of Ballymartin and Templepatrick (except the townland of Ballyutoag); and the county of the town of Carrickfergus.

## No. 4.—SOUTH ANTRIM.

The baronies of Massereene Lower, Massereene Upper, Toome Upper (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described), and Belfast Upper (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 3, as herein described); so much of the parliamentary borough of Belfast as is situate in the county of Antrim; and in the barony of Antrim Upper, so much of the parish of Antrim as is situate in that barony.

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 COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

Three Members.—Three Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

## No. 1.—NORTH ARMAGH.

The barony of Oneilland East; and so much of the barony of Oneilland West, as comprises the parishes or parts of the parishes of Clonfeacle, Drumcree, Killyman, Loughgall (except the townlands of Turcarra and Drumnasoo), Newry, and Tartaraghan, and so much of the parish of Kilmore as comprises the townlands of Annaboe, Annahugh, Ballintaggart, Ballyhagan, Ballytrue, Ballywilly, Bottlehill, Castle-raw, Clonroot, Creenagh, Derryloughan, Drumard Primate, Kilmacanty, Kilmore, Kinson, Lissheffield, Lurgancot, Money, and Tullymore.

## No. 2.—MID ARMAGH.

The baronies of Armagh and Tiranny; so much of the barony of Fews Lower, as comprises the parishes or parts of parishes of Kildarton, Lisnadill (except

the townlands of Ballamacanab, Cashel, Foley and Seagahan), and Mullaghbrack, and in the parish of Killooney, the townlands of Corhammock and Edenykennedy; the barony of Oneilland West (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described); so much of the barony of Orior Lower as comprises the parish of Kilmore (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described), and in the parish of Ballymore, the townlands of Aughlish, Ballymore, Ballysheil Beg, Ballysheil More, Cargans, Clare, Cloghoge, Coolyhill, Derryallen, Drumnaleg, Druminure, Drumnaglontagh, Lisbane, Lisnakea, Mavemacullen, Monclone, Moodoge, Mullantur, Mullaghglass, Terryhoogan, Tullyhugh, and Tullymacann; and in the barony of Fews Upper, the townland of Lisnadill. Sched. 7.

No. 3.—SOUTH ARMAGH.

The barony of Fews Lower (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described); the barony of Fews Upper (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described); the barony of Orior Lower (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described); and the barony of Orior Upper.

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COUNTY OF CARLOW.

One Member.

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COUNTY OF CAVAN.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—WEST CAVAN.

The baronies of Clanmahon, Loughtee Lower, Tullyhaw, and Tullyhunco; so much of the barony of Loughtee Upper as comprises the parishes of Annagelliff, Castletowna, Kilmore, and Urney; in the barony of Tullygarvey, the parish of Annagh; and so much of the parish of Denn as comprises the townland of Crumlin.



Sched. 7.

## No. 2.—EAST CAVAN.

The baronies of Castlerahan, Clankee, and Tullygarvey (except the parish of Annagh); and the barony of Loughtee Upper (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described).

## COUNTY OF CLARE.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

## No. 1.—EAST CLARE.

The baronies of Burren, Bunratty Lower, Bunratty Upper, Tulla Upper, and Tulla Lower; so much of the barony of Inchiquin as comprises the parishes of Dysert, Kilkeedy, Killinaboy, Kilnamona, Rath (except the townlands of Carrowvere, Drinagh, Loughnagowan, Martry, Moanreel North and Moanreel South), and Ruan; and so much of the barony of Islands as comprises the parishes of Clare Abbey, Clondagad (except the townlands of Dehomad, Furror, and Liscasey), Drumcliff, and Killone.

## No. 2.—WEST CLARE.

The baronies of Clonderalaw, Corcomroe, Ibrickan, and Moyarta; the barony of Inchiquin (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described); and the barony of Islands (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described).

## COUNTY OF CORK.

Seven Members.—Seven Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

## No. 1.—NORTH CORK.

The baronies of Duhallow and Orrery and Kilmore; and so much of the barony of Fermoy, as comprise\* the parishes or the parts of parishes of Ardskeagh, Ballyhay, Doneraile, and Imphrick, and the townland of Ballylophen in the parish of Kilquane.

\* *Sic.*

**No. 2.—NORTH-EAST CORK.**

Sched. 7.

The baronies of Condons and Clongibbon, and Kinnatalloon; the barony of Fermoy (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described); and so much of the barony of Barrymore, as comprises the parishes or the parts of parishes of Ardnageehy, Britway, Castlelyons, Coole, Dunbulloge, Gortroe, Kilshanahan, Knockmourne, Rathcormack, Templebodan, and Whitechurch, and so much of the barony of Barretts as comprises the parish of Mourne Abbey.

**No. 3.—MID CORK.**

The baronies of Barretts (except the parish of Mourne Abbey), East Muskerry, and West Muskerry.

**No. 4.—EAST CORK.**

The barony of Imokilly, and the barony of Barrymore (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described).

**No. 5.—WEST CORK.**

The baronies of Bantry, Bear, and West Carbery, West Division; and so much of the barony of West Carbery, East Division, as comprises the parishes of Aghadown, Clear Island, Creagh (except the townlands of Gortnaclohy and Smorane), and Tullagh.

**No. 6.—SOUTH CORK.**

The barony of East Carbery, West Division; the barony of Ibane and Barryroe (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 7, as herein described); so much of the barony of East Carbery, East Division, as comprises the parishes or the parts of parishes of Ballymoney, Desert, Desertserges, Island, Kilgariff, Kilnagross, and Templebryan; and so much of the barony of West Carbery, East Division, as is not comprised in Division No. 5, as herein described.

**No. 7.—SOUTH-EAST CORK.**

The baronies of Courceys, Kerrycurrihy, Kinalea, Kinalmeaky, and Kinsale; the barony of East Carbery, East Division (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 6, as herein described); and so much of the barony of Ibane and Barryroe as comprises the parishes or the parts of parishes of Abbeymahon,

**Sched. 7.** Desert, Donaghmore, Kilsillagh, Lislee, Templeomalus, Templequinlan, Timoleague, and in the parish of Island the townland of Ahidelake.

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**COUNTY OF DONEGAL.**

**Four Members.—Four Divisions.**

**Names and Contents of Divisions.**

**No. 1.—NORTH DONEGAL.**

The baronies of Inishowen East; and Inishowen West (except the parish of Burt); and so much of the barony of Kilmacrenan, as comprises the parishes of Clandavaddog, Killygarvan, and Tullyfern, and so much of the parish of Aughnish, as comprises the townlands of Drumherrive, Glenalla, and Ray.

**No. 2.—WEST DONEGAL.**

The barony of Boyleagh; and so much of the barony of Kilmacrenan, as comprises the parishes of Clondahorky, Gartan, Kilmacrenan, Mevagh, Raymunterdoney, and Tullaghobegly, and so much of the parish of Conwal, as comprises the townlands of Ballyboaulder, Boheolan, Cabra Brook, Cabra Glebe, Carnatreatagh, Carrick, Carrickyscanlan, Cloncarney, Dromore, Drumcavany, Keeloges, Maghernagran, Pollans, Roshin, Stackarnagh, Temple Douglas, Treanbeg, and Tullanascreen.

**No. 3.—EAST DONEGAL.**

The baronies of North Raphoe, and South Raphoe; so much of the barony of Inishowen West, as comprises the parish of Burt; and the barony of Kilmacrenan (except so much as is comprised in Divisions No. 1 and No. 2, as herein described).

**No. 4.—SOUTH DONEGAL.**

The baronies of Banagh, and Tirhugh.

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COUNTY OF DOWN.

Sched. 7.

Four Members—Four Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—NORTH DOWN.

The baronies of Castlereagh Lower, Lower Ards, and Upper Ards; and so much of the barony of Castlereagh Upper, as comprises the parishes or parts of parishes of Comber and Knockbreda; and so much of the parliamentary borough of Belfast as is in the county of Down.

No. 2.—EAST DOWN.

The baronies of Dufferin, Kinelarty, Lecale Lower, and Lecale Upper; and the barony of Castlereagh Upper (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described).

No. 3.—WEST DOWN.

The baronies of Lower Iveagh, Lower Half, and Lower Iveagh, Upper Half; and so much of the barony of Iveagh Upper, Upper Half, as comprises the parishes or parts of parishes of Aghaderg, Annacloy and Seapatrick.

No. 4.—SOUTH DOWN.

The baronies of Iveagh Upper, Lower Half, Lordship of Newry, and Mourne; and so much of the barony of Iveagh Upper, Upper Half, as comprises the parishes of Clonallan, Donaghmore, Drumgath, Kilbroney, and Warrenpoint.

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COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—NORTH DUBLIN.

The baronies of Balrothery East, Balrothery West, Castleknock, Coolock, Nethercross, and Newcastle; so much of the barony of Rathdown as comprises the parishes of Kilgobbin, Kiltiernan, and Whitechurch; and in the parish of Taney, the townlands of Balally, Ballinteer, Kingstown, and Tiknock; and

Sched. 7. in the parish of Rathfarnham, the townlands of Ballyroan, Butterfield, Old Orchard, Rathfarnham, Whitehall, and Willbrook; and the barony of Upper-cross (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described).

No. 2.—SOUTH DUBLIN.

The barony of Dublin; the barony of Rathdown (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described), and so much of the parishes of Donnybrook, St. Catherines, and St. Peter's, and of the townland of Cherry Orchard, in the parish of St. Nicholas Without, as is comprised in the barony of Upper-cross.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—NORTH FERMANAGH.

The baronies of Lurg, Magheraboy, and Tir-kennedy.

No. 2.—SOUTH FERMANAGH.

The baronies of Clanawley, Clankelly, Coole, Knockninny, and Magherastephana.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Four Members.—Four Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—CONNEMARA.

The baronies of Ballynahinch, Moycullen, and Ross.

No. 2.—NORTH GALWAY.

The baronies of Ballymoe, Clare, and Dunmore.

No. 3.—EAST GALWAY.

The baronies of Clonmacnowen, Kilconnell, Killian, Longford, and Tiaquin.

No. 4.—SOUTH GALWAY.

The baronies of Aran, Athenry, Dunkellin, Kiltartan, Leitrim, and Loughrea.

**COUNTY OF KERRY.**

**Four Members.—Four Divisions.**

**Names and Contents of Divisions.**

**No. 1.—NORTH KERRY.**

The baronies of Clanmaurice and Iraghticonnor.

**No. 2.—WEST KERRY.**

The barony of Corkaguiny; and so much of the barony of Trughanacmy, as comprises the parishes or the parts of parishes of Annagh, Ardfert, Ballynahaglish, Ballyseedy, Clogherbrien, Fenit, Kilcolman, Kilgarrylander, Killorglin, Kiltallagh, Ratass, and Tralee.

**No. 3.—SOUTH KERRY.**

The baronies of Dunkerron North, Dunkerron South, Glanarought, and Iveragh.

**No. 4.—EAST KERRY.**

The barony of Magunihy; and the barony of Trughanacmy (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described).

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**COUNTY OF KILDARE.**

**Two Members.—Two Divisions.**

**Names and Contents of Divisions.**

**No. 1.—NORTH KILDARE.**

The baronies of Carbury, Clane, Connell, Ikeathy and Oughterany, North Naas, North Salt, and South Salt; and so much of the barony of South Naas as comprises the parishes or parts of parishes of Kill, Killashee, and Tipperkevin.

**No. 2.—SOUTH KILDARE.**

The baronies of East Offaly, Kilcullen, Kilkea and Moone, Narragh and Reban East, Narragh and Reban West, and West Offaly; and the barony of South Naas (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described).

Sched. 7.

## COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

## No. 1.—NORTH KILKENNY.

The baronies of Crannagh, Fassadinin, Galmoy, and Shillelogher; and the barony of Gowran (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described).

## No. 2.—SOUTH KILKENNY.

The baronies of Callan, Ida, Iverk, Kells, and Knocktopher; and so much of the barony of Gowran as comprises the parishes or parts of the parishes of Inistioge, Pleberstown, Famma, Jerpoint Abbey, Jerpoint West, Thomastown, Ballylinch, Kilfane, Columbkille, Graiguenamanagh, and Ullard.

## KING'S COUNTY.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

## No. 1.—BIRR.

The baronies of Ballyboy, Ballybritt, Clonlisk, Eglisk, and Garrycastle.

## No. 2.—TULLAMORE.

The baronies of Ballycowan, Coolestown, Geashill, Kilcoursey, Phillipstown Lower, Phillipstown Upper, and Warrenstown.

## COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

## No. 1.—NORTH LEITRIM.

The baronies of Drumahaire and Rosclogher; and so much of the barony of Leitrim as comprises the parish of Kiltubbrid, and in the parish of Kiltoghert, the townlands of Acres, Aghagrania, Aghnagollop, Ardcolum, Barnameenagh, Barnameenagh West,

Blackrock, Carrickbaun, Carricknabraek, Corlough, Corloughlin, Cormeeltan, Cormongan, Cornamud-dagh, Cornashamsoge, Corrachuill, Corryard, Cree-nagh, Crey, Derrintober, Derrintonny, Derryhallagh, Derrynaseer, Derryteigeroe, Dorrusawillin, Drister-naun, Drumcoora, Drumcroman, Drumderg, Drum-halwy, Drumduff, Drumshanbo, Greaghfarnagh, Greaghmaguillaun, Largan, Largan Mountain, La-vaur, Mahanagh, Moneynure, Murhaun, Roscunnish, Shancurry, and Sheskinacurry. Sched. 7.

No. 2.—SOUTH LEITRIM.

The baronies of Carrigallen and Mohill; and the barony of Leitrim (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described).

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COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—WEST LIMERICK.

The baronies of Connello Lower, Connello Upper, Glenquin, Kenry, and Shanid; and so much of the barony of Coshma as comprises the parishes or parts of the parishes of Adare, Drehidarsna, and Killonahan.

No. 2.—EAST LIMERICK.

The baronies of Clanwilliam, Coonagh, Coshlea, Kilmallock, Ownybeg, Pubblebrien, and Small-county; and the barony of Coshma (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described).

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COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—NORTH DERRY.

The baronies of Kennaught, North-east liberties of Coleraine, North-west liberties of Londonderry,



sched. 7. and Tirkeeran; and so much of the barony of Coleraine as comprises the parishes of Dunboe, For-  
moyle, Killowen, and Macosquin, and in the parish  
of Aghadowey the townlands of Ballinrees, Bally-  
britain, Ballycaghan, Ballyclough, Ballydevitt, Bally-  
lintagh, Ballymenagh, Ballynacally Beg, Ballynacally  
More, Ballywillin, Clintagh, Collins, Craigmore,  
Crevolea, Craiglea Glebe, Crosscanley Glebe, Cross-  
makeever, Culdrum, Drumsteeple, Glencurb, Keely,  
Killeague, Kiltest, Knockaduff, Lisnamuck, Mana-  
gher, Mayboy, Meavemanougher, Meencraig, Money-  
brannon, Mullan, Scalty, and Shanlongford.

No. 2.—SOUTH DERRY.

The barony of Loughinsholin; and the barony of Coleraine (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described).

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COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—NORTH LONGFORD.

The barony of Granard; so much of the barony of Longford as comprises the parish of Killoe, and that part of the parish of Templemichael which is surrounded by the parish of Killoe; and so much of the barony of Ardagh as comprises the parishes of Mostrim, Street, and in the parish of Clonbroney the townlands of Rinvanny and Cartronreagh, and in the parish of Grannard the townland of Castle-nugent.

No. 2.—SOUTH LONGFORD.

The baronies of Moydow, Ratheline, and Shrule; the barony of Ardagh (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described); and the barony of Longford (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described).

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COUNTY OF LOUTH.

Sched. 7.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—NORTH LOUTh.

The baronies of Louth, Lower Dundalk, Upper Dundalk, and the parish of Killany, and that part of the parish of Louth included in the barony of Ardee.

No. 2.—SOUTH LOUTh.

The baronies of Ardee (except the parish of Killany, and that portion of the parish of Louth included in the barony of Ardee), Drogheda, and Ferrard, and the county of the town of Drogheda.

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COUNTY OF MAYO.

Four Members.—Four Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—NORTH MAYO.

The baronies of Erris and Tirawley, and so much of the barony of Gallen as comprises the parishes of Attymass and Kilgarvan.

No. 2.—WEST MAYO.

The baronies of Burrishoole and Murrisk, and the barony of Carra (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4, as herein described).

No. 3.—EAST MAYO.

The barony of Costello (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4, as herein described); and the barony of Gallen (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described).

No. 4.—SOUTH MAYO.

The baronies of Clanmorris and Kilmaine; so much of the barony of Costello as comprises the parishes of Aghamore, Annagh, Began, and Knock; and so much of the barony of Carra as comprises the parish of Ballyovey.

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Sched. 7.**COUNTY OF MEATH.****Two Members.—Two Divisions.****Names and Contents of Divisions.****No. 1.—NORTH MEATH.**

The baronies of Fore, Kells Lower, Kells Upper, Morgallion, Slane Lower, and Slane Upper; the barony of Navan Lower (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described); and so much of the barony of Skreen as comprises the parishes of Athlumney and Ardmulchan.

**No. 2.—SOUTH MEATH.**

The baronies of Deece Lower, Deece Upper, Duleek Lower, Duleek Upper, Dunboyne, Lune, Moyfenrath Lower, Moyfenrath Upper, Navan Upper, and Ratoath; the barony of Skreen (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described); and so much of the barony of Navan Lower as comprises the parishes of Churchtown and Rataine.

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**COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.****Two Members.—Two Divisions.****Names and Contents of Divisions.****No. 1.—NORTH MONAGHAN.**

The baronies of Dartree, Monaghan, and Trough.

**No. 2.—SOUTH MONAGHAN.**

The baronies of Cremorne and Farney.

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**QUEEN'S COUNTY.****Two Members.—Two Divisions.****Names and Contents of Divisions.****No. 1.—OSSORY.**

The baronies of Clandonagh, Clarmallagh, Maryborough West, Tinnahinch, and Upperwoods; and so much of the barony of Portnahinch as comprises the parish of Ardea.

No. 2.—LEIX.

Sched. 7.

The baronies of Ballyadams, Cullenagh, Maryborough East, Slievemargy, and Stradbally; and the barony of Portnahinch (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described).

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COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—NORTH ROSCOMMON.

The baronies of Ballintober North, Boyle, and Frenchpark; and the barony of Roscommon (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described).

No. 2.—SOUTH ROSCOMMON.

The baronies of Athlone, Ballintober South, Ballymoe, Castlereagh, and Moycarn; and so much of the barony of Roscommon as comprises the parish of Cloonfinlough, and part of the parish of Kilbride, and in the parish of Lissonuffly, the townlands of Coggalkeenagh, Coggalmore, Coggalstack, Coggaltronee, and Coggalforty acres.

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COUNTY OF SLIGO.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—NORTH SLIGO.

The baronies of Carbury and Tireragh; and so much of the barony of Leyny as comprises the parishes of Ballysadare and Killoran.

No. 2.—SOUTH SLIGO.

The baronies of Coolavin, Corran, and Tirerrill; and the barony of Leyny (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described).

Sched. 7.**COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.****Four Members.—Four Divisions.**

Names and Contents of Divisions.

**No. 1.—NORTH TIPPERARY.**

The baronies of Ormond Lower, Ormond Upper, and Owey and Arra; and so much of the barony of Kilnamanagh Upper as comprises the parishes of Glenkeen and Upperchurch.

**No. 2.—MID TIPPERARY.**

The baronies of Eliogarty, Ikerrin, and Kilnamanagh Lower; the barony of Kilnamanagh Upper (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described); and so much of the barony of Slievardagh as comprises the parishes of Ballingarry, Buolick, Fennor, Kilcooly, and Lickfinn.

**No. 3.—SOUTH TIPPERARY.**

The baronies of Clanwilliam, and Iffa and Offa West.

**No. 4.—EAST TIPPERARY.**

The baronies of Iffa and Offa East, and Middlethird; and the barony of Slievardagh (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described).

**COUNTY OF TYRONE.****Four Members.—Four Divisions.**

Names and Contents of Divisions.

**No. 1.—NORTH TYRONE.**

The baronies of Strabane Lower, and West Omagh; and so much of the barony of Strabane Upper, as comprises the following townlands in the parish of Upper Bodoney, namely—Aghalane, Ballynasollus, Bradkeel, Carnargan, Corickmore, Craigatuke, Cruckaclady, Dergbrough, Eden Back, Eden Fore, Eden Mill, Glencoppogagh, Glenga, Glashyngolgan, Landahussy Lower, Landahussy Upper, Learden Lower, Learden Upper, Letterbrat, Lislea North, Lislea South, Lisnacraight, Meenagarragh, Meenagorp, Tullagherin, and Tullynadall.

No. 2.—MID TYRONE.

Sched. 7.

The barony of East Omagh, and the barony of Strabane Upper (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described).

No. 3.—EAST TYRONE.

The barony of Dungannon Upper, and the barony of Dungannon Middle (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 4, as herein described).

No. 4.—SOUTH TYRONE.

The baronies of Clogher, and Dungannon Lower; and so much of the barony of Dungannon Middle, as comprises the parishes of Clonfeacle, and Donaghmore.

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COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—WEST WATERFORD.

The baronies of Coshmore and Coshbride, and Decies within Drum; and the barony of Decies without Drum (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described).

No. 2.—EAST WATERFORD.

The baronies of Gaultiere, Glenahiry, Middlethird, and Uppertthird; and so much of the barony of Decies without Drum as comprises the parishes or the parts of parishes of Ballylaneen, Clonea (except the townlands of Ballyrandle and Kilgrovan), Fews, Kilbarrymeaden, Kilrossanty, Monksland, Rossmire, and Stradbally, and in the parish of Newcastle the townland of Lishane.

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COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—NORTH WESTMEATH.

The baronies of Corkaree, Delvin, Farbill, and Fore; the barony of Moygoish (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described);

**Sched. 7.** the barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described); and so much of the barony of Fartullagh, as comprises the parishes or the parts of parishes of Lynn, Moylisker, and Mullingar.

No. 2.—SOUTH WESTMEATH.

The baronies of Brawny, Clonlonan, Kilkenny West, Moycashel, and Rathconrath; the barony of Fartullagh (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described); so much of the barony of Moygoish, as comprises the parish of Kilmacnevan; and so much of the barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, as comprises the parish of Dysart, except the townlands of Ballyote, Slanebeg, and Slanemore.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—NORTH WEXFORD.

The baronies of Ballaghkeen North, Ballaghkeen South, Gorey, Scarawalsh, and Shelmaliere East; so much of the barony of Bantry, as comprises the parishes or the parts of parishes of Chapel, Clonleigh, Clonmore, Killann, Killeghy, Rossdroit, St. John's, St. Mullin's, Templeludigan, and Templescopy; and so much of the parish of Clonmore as is comprised in the barony of Shelmaliere West.

No. 2.—SOUTH WEXFORD.

The baronies of Bargo, Forth, and Shelburne; the barony of Bantry (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described); and the barony of Shelmaliere West (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 1, as herein described).

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

Two Members.—Two Divisions.

Names and Contents of Divisions.

No. 1.—WEST WICKLOW.

The baronies of Ballinacor South, Shillelagh, Talbotstown Lower, and Talbotstown Upper; and the

barony of Ballinacor North (except so much as is comprised in Division No. 2, as herein described). Sched. 7.

No. 2.—EAST WICKLOW.

The baronies of Arklow, Newcastle, and Rathdown; and so much of the parish of Calary as is comprised in the barony of Ballinacor North.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE.

FIRST PART.

Year and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.	Sect. 27.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 102.	The Representation of the People Act, 1867.	Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen.	
33 & 34 Vict. c. 21.	An Act to disfranchise the boroughs of Bridgwater and Beverley.	Sections two, three, four, and five.	
33 & 34 Vict. c. 25.	An Act to disfranchise certain voters of the city of Norwich.	The whole Act.	
33 & 34 Vict. c. 38.	An Act to disfranchise the boroughs of Sligo and Cashel.	Sections two, three, and four.	
33 & 34 Vict. c. 54.	An Act to disfranchise certain voters of the city of Dublin.	The whole Act.	
34 & 35 Vict. c. 77.	An Act to disfranchise certain voters for the city of Norwich.	The whole Act.	

SECOND PART.

BOROUGHS REPORTED ON BY ELECTION COMMISSIONERS OF 1880. Sect. 28.

Boston, Canterbury, Chester, Gloucester, Knaresborough, Macclesfield, Oxford, Sandwich.



**MEDICAL RELIEF DISQUALIFICATION  
REMOVAL ACT, 1885.**

[48 & 49 VICT. c. 46.]

*An Act to prevent Medical Relief disqualifying a  
Person from voting (a). [6th August, 1885.]*

BE it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows; (that is to say,)

Short title. 1. This act may be cited as the Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Act, 1885.

Medical relief not to disqualify.

2.—(1.) Where a person has in any part of the United Kingdom received for himself, or for any member of his family, any medical or surgical assistance, or any medicine at the expense of any poor rate (b), such person shall not by reason thereof be deprived of any right to be registered or to vote either—

- (a) as a parliamentary voter; or
- (b) as a voter at any municipal election; or
- (c) as a burgess; or
- (d) as a voter at any election to an office under the provisions of any statute;

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(a) This act has the effect of modifying the following enactments in the Registration Act, 1885:—Sect. 16, *ante*, p. 53; paragraph 4 of Schedule 2, Part 1, *ante*, p. 61; paragraph 3 of Schedule 3, Part 1, *ante*, p. 102; paragraph 8 of Schedule 3, Part 1, *ante*, p. 105.

but nothing in this section shall apply to the election—

Sect. 2.

- (a) of any guardian of the poor ; or
- (b) of any member of any parochial board in Scotland ; or
- (c) of any other body acting in the distribution of relief to the poor from the poor rate.

(2.) Every person shall be qualified to be registered as a voter and to vote as aforesaid who would be so qualified if the provisions of this act had come into force on the fifteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

(b) As to what did, or did not, constitute the receipt of parochial (medical) relief, so as to disqualify before the passing of this act, see Rogers on Elections (14th ed.), p. 134.

3.—(1.) In the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, in England, where the overseers have entered “objected” against the names of any persons in the list of ownership voters (c) or in the old lodgers list, or have omitted the names of any voters from any list of voters made by them, and such entry or omission has been made on the ground only of those persons having received such medical or surgical assistance or medicine as in this act mentioned, and such names would not if this act had previously passed have been so objected to or omitted, the overseers shall make a list of such persons, and such list shall be published (d), revised (e), and dealt with (f) in all respects as if it were part of the list of claimants in respect of the occupation of property with the qualifications following (namely):—

Provision for registration in the present year.

The revising barrister shall, without the appearance of or any proof by any such person, retain his name in the list made by the overseers under this section, unless he is objected to (g), and the

Sect. 3.

objector proves that such person is not entitled to be registered; and if such objection is made the revising barrister shall, notwithstanding the absence of the said person, take the evidence of the overseers as to his right to be registered.

Any person whose name ought to have been inserted in the list made by the overseers under this section, and has been omitted therefrom, may claim to have his name inserted in the lists of voters by giving to the overseers, within six days after the publication of such lists, notice of such claim in the manner and form provided by law with respect to other claims (*h*), and the overseers shall produce all such claims to the revising barrister, and he shall revise and deal with the same in like manner as with ordinary claims (*h*).

(2.) The clerk of the peace or town clerk shall insert in their proper place in the register the names of the persons in the said list, when revised.

(3.) Every clerk of the peace and town clerk acting under the acts relating to the registration of parliamentary voters shall forthwith after the passing of this act issue precepts to the overseers informing them of their duties under it (*i*); provided that this act shall not be construed to create any disability where such disability does not now exist.

(*e*) It is remarkable that the duties prescribed for overseers by this sub-section are not in terms applied to ownership claimants, and yet it could not have been the intention of the legislature to exclude such claimants from its operation. It may be that, as the expression "ownership voter" is, by sect. 19 of the Registration Act, 1885, enacted to mean "a person entitled to vote in respect of the ownership of property, whether of freehold, leasehold, or copyhold tenure," and as the list of ownership claimants is by virtue of sect. 6 of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843 (read as one with the Registration Act, 1885), to be deemed part of the list of voters, the court would hold that the words "the list of ownership voters" include

the list of ownership claimants. However this may be, it is matter for regret that the defects of modern legislation should have received an additional illustration from the omission referred to above.

Sect. 3.

(d) As to the mode of publishing the lists of claimants here referred to, see Schedule 2, Part 1, paragraphs 19, 20, and 43 of the Registration Act, 1885, *ante*, pp. 66, 67, and 74, and Schedule 3, Part 1, paragraphs 19, 20, and 37 of that act, *ante*, pp. 110, 111, and 116.

(e) Such lists will be revised as lists of voters; see sect. 4, sub-s. 5, of the Registration Act, 1885, *ante*, p. 39.

(f) The mode of dealing with these lists is, subject to the qualifications contained in this section, that which is prescribed for the class of claimants coming under the provisions of sects. 37 and 38 of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843. In reference to the two last-named enactments, it should be observed that the claimants to whom they apply must, notwithstanding that their claims have been published by the overseers, prove to the satisfaction of the revising barrister not only their qualification to vote, but also that they gave "due notice of claim." (See *In re Sale*, Colt. Reg. Cas. 152; 50 L. J., C. P. D. 113; *Saint's Reg. Cas.* (Supplementary Cases) 298.

(g) These words are objectionable as pointing to forms of objection which do not apply to the class of persons affected by this sub-section. Throughout the acts dealing with the registration of voters, the words "objection" and "objected to" refer (except in the case of objections by overseers) to the written notices of objection served on the overseers and the party in August. The persons whose names are to be placed by the overseers on the Medical Relief List, pursuant to the provisions of this sub-section, will be substantially in the position of the class of persons to whom sect. 39 of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, relates; that section empowers any person on the list of voters "to oppose" the claim of any person whose name has been omitted by the overseers, on giving to the revising barrister in court a notice in writing of his intention "to oppose" such claim. The section in question clearly distinguishes a notice of *objection* to the retention of a person's name on a list of voters from a notice of intention to *oppose* the insertion in such list of a claim. Probably this distinction was not present to the mind of the draftsman of the Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Act, 1885, otherwise more suitable language would, it is conceived, have been employed in framing it.

With regard to the "notice in writing" referred to above, it may be mentioned that, although the terms of sect. 39 are suggestive of such notice being a condition precedent to the admission of a voter to oppose a claim, yet an observation of Brett, L. J., in *Nuth v. Tamplin* (Colt. Reg. Cas. on p. 264) supports the contrary view.

**Sect. 3.**

(A) This language is not very precise; but the class of claims intended is that which is provided for by sects. 37 and 38 of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843.

(i) It would have been more satisfactory had precise forms of supplementary precepts been enacted to ensure a strict performance by the overseers of the additional duties imposed upon them by this act.

Definition of medical and surgical assistance.

4. The term "medical or surgical assistance" in this act shall include all medical and surgical attendance, and all matters and things supplied by or on the recommendation of the medical officer having authority to give such attendance and recommendation at the expense of any poor rate (k).

(k) This is a very sweeping enactment, and may conceivably result, at no distant date, in the entire abolition of the existing disqualification arising from the receipt of parochial relief.

### MUNICIPAL VOTERS RELIEF ACT, 1885.

[48 VICT. c. 9.]

Letting as furnished house for certain period not to disqualify.

"2. From and after the passing of this Act a man shall not be disqualified from being enrolled or voting as a burgess at any municipal election in a borough, in respect of the occupation of any house, by reason only that during a part of the qualifying period, not exceeding four months in the whole, he has, by letting or otherwise, permitted such house to be occupied as a furnished dwelling-house by some other person, and during such occupation by another person has not resided in or within seven miles of the borough.

Definitions. 45 & 46 Vict. c. 50.

"3. In this Act—

The expression 'burgess' has, in England, the same meaning as in the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and in Scotland and Ireland means a person entitled to vote at a municipal election in Scotland and Ireland respectively.

The expression 'municipal election' has, in England, the same meaning as in the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and in Scotland and Ireland, has the same meaning as that expression is defined to have with reference to Scotland and Ireland respectively by the Ballot Act, 1872.

35 & 36 Vict. c. 33.

Reduction of qualifying period of occupation in Dublin.

"4. . . . In the municipal borough of Dublin the qualifying period of occupation . . . shall be a period of twelve months preceding the first day of September, instead of [the] period of two years and eight months."

The above is an abridgment of the Municipal Voters Relief Act, 1885, the effect of which is to extend to burgesses the relief granted to parliamentary voters by 41 Vict. c. 3. The last-named Act contained no provision as to residence, an omission which is supplied in sect. 2 of the present Act.

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*"Now for the Laws of England (if I shall speak my opinion of them without partiality either to my profession or country), for the matter and nature of them, I hold them wise, just and moderate laws: they give to God, they give to Caesar, they give to the subject what appertaineth. It is true they are as mixt as our language, compounded of British, Saxon, Danish, Norman customs. And surely as our language is thereby so much the richer, so our laws are likewise by that mixture the more complete."—LORD BACON.*

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